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 ********** STN Columbus **********
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:32:10 ON 10 APR 2002
=> file biosis,caba,caplus,embase,japio,lifesci,medline,scisearch,uspatfull
=> e barletta raul b/au
E1        2   BARLETTA RALPH/AU
E2        3   BARLETTA RAUL/AU
E3        0 --> BARLETTA RAUL B/AU
E4       32   BARLETTA RAUL G/AU
E5        1   BARLETTA RAUL GERARDO/AU
E6        2   BARLETTA ROBERT/AU
E7       15   BARLETTA ROBERT E/AU
E8        1   BARLETTA ROBERT ERNEST/AU
E9        1   BARLETTA RUAL G/AU
E10       5   BARLETTA S/AU
E11       4   BARLETTA T/AU
E12       1   BARLETTA TONY/AU

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L1       36 ("BARLETTA RAUL"/AU OR "BARLETTA RAUL B"/AU OR "BARLETTA RAUL
         G"/AU OR "BARLETTA RAUL GERARDO"/AU)

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2       26 DUP REM L1 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 26 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y


L2  ANSWER 1 OF 26  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN  2002:168969  CAPLUS
TI  The immunogenicity of Mycobacterium paratuberculosis 85B antigen
AU  Mullerad, Jacob; Michal, Israel; Fishman, Yolanta; Hovav, Avi-Hai;
    ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Bercovier, Herve
CS  Hadassah Medical School, Department of Clinical Microbiology, The Hebrew
    University, Jerusalem, P.O.B., 12272, Israel
SO  Medical Microbiology and Immunology (2002), 190(4), 179-187
    CODEN: MMIYAO; ISSN: 0300-8584
PB  Springer-Verlag
DT  Journal
LA  English
AB  Mycobacterium paratuberculosis (MPT) is the etiol. agent of
    paratuberculosis. The disease is prevalent throughout the world, and
    exacts a heavy financial toll. At present, the only means of controlling
    this disease are culling or vaccination. The existing vaccines are not
    very efficient and produce a long-lasting local reaction at the point of
    injection and induce antibodies/delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH)
    reaction that cannot be differentiated from those of naturally infected
    animals. New potent acellular vaccines that allow discrimination between
    infected and vaccinated animals are necessary to improve the control of
    this disease. We have isolated, overexpressed and purified the 85B
    antigen of MPT, and characterized the immune response induced by this
    antigen in mice. Our results showed that the recombinant MPT 85B (rMPT
    85B) antigen induced a high prodn. of interferon (IFN).gamma., interleukin
    (IL)-6, IL-10 and nitric oxide (NO). Spleen cells from mice immunized
    with rMPT 85B in Ribi adjuvant produced a higher level of IL-10 and NO
    than spleen cells of mice immunized with rMPT 85B only. In contrast, the
    addn. of Ribi to the immunization protocol resulted in a lower amt. of
    IFN.gamma. released by spleen cells. The levels of spleen cells
    proliferation in mice vaccinated with the rMPT 85B protein alone or with
    rMPT 85B with Ribi adjuvant were, resp., four times or five times greater
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than in the control mice. The Ribi adjuvant induced significantly higher anti-85B antibody prodn. of all classes tested and increased the IgG1/IgG2a ratio. DTH responses in mice footpads were obsd. only in mice immunized with rMPT 85B emulsified in Ribi. rMPT 85B induced both a Th1 and Th2 type of immune response with the later slightly more pronounced when the vaccination protocol comprised Ribi as an adjuvant. The rMPT 85B antigen elicited a strong immune response and can be considered as a potential candidate for a future acellular vaccine.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1

AN 2002:68673 BIOSIS

DN PREV200200068673

TI Mycobacterium smegmatis D-alanine racemase mutants are not dependent on D-alanine for growth.

AU Chacon, Ofelia; Feng, Zhengyu; Harris, N. Beth; Caceres, Nancy E.; Adams, L. Garry; ***Barletta, Raul G. (1)***

CS (1) Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Nebraska, 211 VBS, Fair St. and East Campus Loop, Lincoln, NE, 68583-0905: rbarletta@unl.edu USA

SO Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (January, 2002) Vol. 46, No. 1, pp. 47-54. http://aac.asm.org/. print.
ISSN: 0066-4804.

DT Article

LA English

AB Mycobacterium smegmatis is a fast-growing nonpathogenic species particularly useful in studying basic cellular processes of relevance to pathogenic mycobacteria. This study focused on the D-alanine racemase gene (alrA), which is involved in the synthesis of D-alanine, a basic component of peptidoglycan that forms the backbone of the cell wall. M. smegmatis alrA null mutants were generated by homologous recombination using a kanamycin resistance marker for insertional inactivation. Mutants were selected on Middlebrook medium supplemented with 50 mM D-alanine and 20 mug of kanamycin per ml. These mutants were also able to grow in standard and minimal media without D-alanine, giving rise to colonies with a drier appearance and more-raised borders than the wild-type strain. the viability of the mutants and independence of D-alanine for growth indicate that inactivation of alrA does not impose an auxotrophic requirement for D-alanine, suggesting the existence of a new pathway of D-alanine biosynthesis in M. smegmatis. Biochemical analysis demonstrated the absence of any detectable D-alanine racemase activity in the mutant strains. In addition, the alrA mutants displayed hypersusceptibility to the antimycobacterial agent D-cycloserine. The MIC of D-cycloserine for the mutant strain was 2.56 mug/ml, 30-fold less than that for the wild-type strain. Furthermore, this hypersusceptibility was confirmed by the bactericidal action of D-cycloserine on broth cultures. The kinetic of killing for the mutant strain followed the same pattern as that for the wild-type strain, but at a 30-fold-lower drug concentration. This effect does not involve a change in the permeability of the cell wall by this drug and is consistent with the identification of D-alanine racemase as a target of D-cycloserine. This outcome is of importance for the design of novel antituberculosis drugs targeting peptidoglycan biosynthesis in mycobacteria.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2001:526210 CAPLUS

DN 135:117904

TI Identification of virulence determinants

IN ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Harris, N. Beth

PA The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001051649	A2	20010719	WO 2001-US980	20010111

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2000-175433P P 20000111
AB Disclosed are methods for the detn. of virulence determinants in bacteria and in particular bacteria of the genus Mycobacterium. Also disclosed are compns. and methods for stimulating an immune response in an animal using bacteria and virulence determinants identified by the methods of the present invention.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2
AN 2001:475402 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100475402
TI Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis in veterinary medicine.
AU Harris, N. Beth; ***Barletta, Raul G. (1)***
CS (1) Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Rm 211, VBS Bldg., Lincoln, NE, 68583-0905: rbarletta@unl.edu USA
SO Clinical Microbiology Reviews, (July, 2001) Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 489-512. print.
ISSN: 0893-8512.
DT General Review
LA English
SL English

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2001:492494 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100492494
TI Identification of a secreted superoxide dismutase in Mycobacterium avium ssp. paratuberculosis.
AU Liu, Xiaofei; Feng, Zhengyu; Harris, N. Beth; Cirillo, Jeffrey D.; Bercovier, Herve; ***Barletta, Raul G. (1)***
CS (1) Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Nebraska, 211 VBS, Fair and East Campus Loop, Lincoln, NE, 68583-0905: rbarletta@unl.edu USA
SO FEMS Microbiology Letters, (21 August, 2001) Vol. 202, No. 2, pp. 233-238. print.
ISSN: 0378-1097.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Mycobacterium avium ssp. paratuberculosis (M. paratuberculosis), the causative agent of Johne's disease, is an important animal pathogen that has also been implicated in human disease. The major proteins expressed by M. paratuberculosis were analyzed by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis, and a superoxide dismutase (Sod) was identified from this protein profile. The M. paratuberculosis Sod has a molecular mass of 23 kDa and an

isoelectric point of 6.1. Sequence analysis of the corresponding sodA gene from M. paratuberculosis indicates that this protein is a manganese-dependent enzyme. We show that the M. paratuberculosis Sod is actively secreted, suggesting that it may elicit a protective cellular immune response in the host during infection.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:509955 CAPLUS
DN 134:99219
TI Vaccines against intracellular pathogens
AU ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Donis, Ruben O.; Chacon, Ofelia; Shams, Homayoun; Cirillo, Jeffrey D.
CS Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, 68583, USA
SO Subcellular Biochemistry (2000), 33(Bacterial Invasion into Eukaryotic Cells), 559-599
CODEN: SBCBAG; ISSN: 0306-0225
PB Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with approx. 200 refs. Vaccination against intracellular pathogens presents unique problems that are specific to the growth environment used by these organisms. For all vaccines it is important to det. the best antigen(s) and inoculation method that will induce the proper strength and type of immune response as well as protect against subsequent challenge. With intracellular pathogens, however, the need for a cell-mediated immune response, limited direct access of the immune system to the infectious agent and potential for control of antigen processing and presentation in the host cell by the pathogen make vaccine design even more complex. The majority of the vaccines in use today, including those used for intracellular pathogens, were developed using traditional methods and the efficacies and inoculation methods detd. empirically. The advent of mol. biol. and the development of a better understanding of the mechanisms of immune protection should allow a more directed approach to vaccine design. Using Salmonella and mycobacteria as model intracellular pathogens, the authors review recent advances in the understanding of potential mechanisms of immune protection and methods of vaccine design and delivery. The authors propose directions for further study and strategies for the design and delivery of vaccines against intracellular pathogens based on current technol.
RE.CNT 189 THERE ARE 189 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 3
AN 1999:104436 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900104436
TI Development of a firefly luciferase-based assay for determining antimicrobial susceptibility of Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis.
AU Williams, Stephanie L.; Harris, N. Beth (1); ***Barletta, Raul G.***
CS (1) Dep. Vet. Biomed. Sci., Univ. Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68583-0905 USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (Feb., 1999) Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 304-309.
ISSN: 0095-1137.
DT Article
LA English
AB Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) is a fatal disease of ruminants for which no effective treatment is available. Presently, no drugs against Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis (M. paratuberculosis), the

causative agent of Johne's disease, are approved for use in livestock. Additionally, M. paratuberculosis has been linked to a human chronic granulomatous ileitis (Crohn's disease). To assist in the evaluation of antimicrobial agents with potential activity against M. paratuberculosis, we have developed a firefly luciferase-based assay for the determination of drug susceptibilities. The microorganism used was M. paratuberculosis K-10(pYUB180), a clinical isolate carrying a plasmid with the firefly luciferase gene. The MICs determined by the broth macrodilution method were as follows: amikacin, 2 mug/ml; Bay y 3118,0.015 mug/ml; clarithromycin, 1.25 mug/ml; D-cycloserine, 25 mug/ml; ethambutol, 20 mug/ml; and rifabutin, 0.5 mug/ml. The strain was resistant to isoniazid and kanamycin. The results obtained by the luciferase assay were identical or fell within 1 doubling dilution. These results suggest that a combination of amikacin, clarithromycin, and rifabutin may be the most efficacious therapy for the treatment of M. paratuberculosis infections and that the use of fluoroquinolone class of antibiotics deserves further consideration. We demonstrate that the luciferase drug susceptibility assay is reliable for M. paratuberculosis and gives results within 7 days, whereas the broth macrodilution method requires 14 days.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 4
AN 1999:309795 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900309795
TI Development of a transposon mutagenesis system for Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis.
AU Harris, N. Beth; Feng, Zhengyu; Liu, Xiaofei; Cirillo, Suat L. G.; Cirillo, Jeffrey D.; ***Barletta, Raul G. (1)***
CS (1) Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NB, 68583-0905 USA
SO FEMS Microbiology Letters, (June 1, 1999) Vol. 175, No. 1, pp. 21-26. ISSN: 0378-1097.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis, a slow-growing Mycobacterium, is the causative agent of Johne's disease. Although M. paratuberculosis is difficult to manipulate genetically, our laboratory has recently demonstrated the ability to introduce DNA into these bacteria by transformation and phage infection. In the current study we develop the first transposon mutagenesis system for M. paratuberculosis using the conditionally replicating mycobacteriophage phAE94 to introduce the mycobacterial transposon Tn5367. Southern blotting and sequence analysis demonstrated that the transposon insertion sites are distributed relatively randomly throughout the M. paratuberculosis genome. We constructed a comprehensive bank of 5620 insertion mutants using this transposon. The transposition frequency obtained using this delivery system was 1.0 X 10-6 transposition events per recipient cell. Auxotrophic mutants were observed in this library at a frequency of 0.3%.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 5
AN 1998:481328 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800481328
TI Pathogenicity of an enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli, hemolysin (hlyA) mutant in gnotobiotic piglets.
AU Moxley, Rodney A. (1); Berberov, Emil M.; Francis, David H.; Xing, Jun; Moayeri, Mahtab; Welch, Rodney A.; Baker, Diane R.; ***Barletta, Raul*** *** G.***
CS (1) 111 VBS, Univ. Nebraska-Lincoln, Fair St. and East Campus Loop, Lincoln, NE 68583-0905 USA

SO Infection and Immunity, (Oct., 1998) Vol. 66, No. 10, pp. 5031-5035.
ISSN: 0019-9567.
DT Article
LA English
AB Pigs infected with hemolytic F4+ strains of enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli often develop septicemia secondary to intestinal infection. We tested the hypothesis that inactivation of hemolysin would reduce the ability of F4+ enterotoxigenic E. coli to cause septicemia in swine following oral inoculation. Inactivation of the hemolysin structural gene (hlyA) did not decrease the incidence of septicemia in the gnotobiotic piglet model.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1998:418174 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800418174
TI Novel and unique membrane protein of Mycobacterium smegmatis confers resistance to D-cycloserine.
AU Caceres, Nancy E.; Feng, Zhenguy; Li, Ling-Ling; Kapur, Vivek; Cirillo, Jeffrey D.; ***Barletta, Raul***
CS Dep. Vet. and Biomedical. Sci., Univ., Nebraska Lincoln, NE USA
SO Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (1998) Vol. 98, pp. 498.
Meeting Info.: 98th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology Atlanta, Georgia, USA May 17-21, 1998 American Society for Microbiology
. ISSN: 1060-2011.
DT Conference
LA English

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 6
AN 1999:1300 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900001300
TI Regulation of the Escherichia coli sheA gene and characterization of its encoded hemolytic activity.
AU Fernandez, Sandra V.; Xing, Jun; Kapur, Vivek; Libby, Stephan J.; ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Moxley, Rodney A. (1)
CS (1) Dep. Vet. and Biomed. Sci., Agric. Res. Div., Inst. Agric. and Nat. Resources, Univ. Nebr.-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68583-0905 USA
SO FEMS Microbiology Letters, (Nov. 1, 1998) Vol. 168, No. 1, pp. 85-90.
ISSN: 0378-1097.
DT Article
LA English
AB Escherichia coli K-12 carries the cryptic hemolysin gene sheA which is under the control of positive and negative transcriptional regulators. The objectives of the present study were to further analyze the regulation of the sheA gene in E. coli, to compare the sheA genes from E. coli K-12 and a pathogenic E. coli strain, and to characterize the SheA hemolytic activity. Northern blot analysis demonstrated that the transcriptional regulator SlyA activates the E. coli K-12 sheA gene. The main transcriptional start site of the sheA gene was 56 nucleotides upstream from the start codon as determined by primer extension analysis. The sheA genes from E. coli K-12 and a pathogenic E. coli strain were identical. SheA hemolytic activity was cell associated and Ca2+ independent.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 7
AN 1997:414391 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799706434
TI Overexpression of the D-alanine racemase gene confers resistance to D-cycloserine in Mycobacterium smegmatis.
AU Caceres, Nancy E.; Harris, N. Beth; Wellehan, James F.; Feng, Zhengyu;

Kapur, Vivek; ***Barletta, Raul G. (1)***
CS (1) Dep. Veterinary Biomedical Sci., 211 VBS, Fair St. and East Campus Loop, Univ. Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583-0905 USA
SO Journal of Bacteriology, (1997) Vol. 179, No. 16, pp. 5046-5055. ISSN: 0021-9193.
DT Article
LA English
AB D-Cycloserine is an effective second-line drug against Mycobacterium avium and Mycobacterium tuberculosis. To analyze the genetic determinants of D-cycloserine resistance in mycobacteria, a library of a resistant Mycobacterium smegmatis mutant was constructed. A resistant clone harboring a recombinant plasmid with a 3.1-kb insert that contained the glutamate decarboxylase (gadA) and D-alanine racemase (alrA) genes was identified. Subcloning experiments demonstrated that alrA was necessary and sufficient to confer a D-cycloserine resistance phenotype. The D-alanine racemase activities of wild-type and recombinant M. smegmatis strains were inhibited by D-cycloserine in a concentration-dependent manner. The D-cycloserine resistance phenotype in the recombinant clone was due to the overexpression of the wild-type alrA gene in a multicopy vector. Analysis of a spontaneous resistant mutant also demonstrated overproduction of wild-type AlrA enzyme. Nucleotide sequence analysis of the overproducing mutant revealed a single transversion (G fwdarw T) at the alrA promoter, which resulted in elevated beta-galactosidase reporter gene expression. Furthermore, transformants of Mycobacterium intracellulare and Mycobacterium bovis BCG carrying the M. smegmatis wild-type alrA gene in a multicopy vector were resistant to D-cycloserine, suggesting that AlrA overproduction is a potential mechanism of D-cycloserine resistance in clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis and other pathogenic mycobacteria. In conclusion, these results show that one of the mechanisms of D-cycloserine resistance in M. smegmatis involves the overexpression of the alrA gene due to a promoter-up mutation.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 8
AN 1997:179847 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799471560
TI Identification of Mycobacterium paratuberculosis gene expression signals.
AU Bannantine, John P.; ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Thoen, Charles O.; Andrews, Robert E., Jr. (1)
CS (1) Dep. Microbiol., Immunol. Preventive Med., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011 USA
SO Microbiology (Reading), (1997) Vol. 143, No. 3, pp. 921-928. ISSN: 1350-0872.
DT Article
LA English
AB Mycobacterium paratuberculosis promoter-containing clones were isolated from a genomic DNA library constructed in the transcriptional-translational fusion vector pYUB76. The promoter-containing DNA fragments were identified in the surrogate host Mycobacterium smegmatis by expression of the promoterless lacZ reporter gene of pYUB76. The expression signals exhibited a wide range of strengths, as indicated by their corresponding beta-galactosidase activities. Eight clones were sequenced and characterized further. Predicted open reading frames and codon usage were identified by computer analysis. Database searching for related sequences using the BLAST method revealed no homologies. Transcriptional activity was measured by slot-blot hybridization with steady-state RNA isolated from lacZ+ M. smegmatis clones. Primer extension analysis identified the transcription start sites within the cloned fragments. The promoter regions characterized in this study were used to establish a consensus promoter sequence for M. paratuberculosis. M. paratuberculosis consensus hexanucleotide sequences of TGMCGT and CGGCCS

centred approximately 35 and 10 bp upstream from the transcription startpoints do not correspond to the consensus hexanucleotides of Escherichia coli promoters.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 9
AN 1995:313533 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598327833
TI Phage infection, transfection and transformation of Mycobacterium avium complex and Mycobacterium paratuberculosis.
AU Foley-Thomas, Ellen M.; Whipple, Diana L.; Bermudez, Luiz E.; ***Barletta, Raul G. (1)***
CS (1) Dep. Veterinary Biomedical Sci., Cent. Biotechnology, Univ. Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583-0905 USA
SO Microbiology (Reading), (1995) Vol. 141, No. 5, pp. 1173-1181. ISSN: 1350-0872.
DT Article
LA English
AB Mycobacterium avium complex strains and Mycobacterium paratuberculosis are closely related intracellular pathogens affecting humans and animals. M. avium complex infections are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in AIDS patients, and M. paratuberculosis is the agent of Johne's disease in ruminants. Genetic manipulation of these micro-organisms would facilitate the understanding of their pathogenesis, the construction of attenuated vaccine strains and the development of new drugs and treatment methods. This paper describes the replication of mycobacterial shuttle phasmids and plasmids, and the expression of the firefly luciferase reporter gene in M. avium complex and M. paratuberculosis. The mycobacteriophage TM4 propagated on M. smegmatis or M. paratuberculosis plaqued at the same efficiency on these two mycobacterial hosts. Screening of M. avium complex and M. paratuberculosis clinical isolates with TM4-derived luciferase reporter phages demonstrated that the majority of these isolates were susceptible to TM4. Conditions for introduction of DNA were determined by transfection of M. paratuberculosis with TM4 DNA and applied to isolate kanamycin-resistant transformants of M. avium complex and M. paratuberculosis with Escherichia coli-Mycobacterium shuttle plasmids. Recombinant plasmids were recovered from transformants without apparent loss of DNA sequences. These results provide the basis for the genetic manipulation of these pathogenic mycobacterial species.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1995:226193 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598240493
TI Bacterial vaccine vectors and bacillus Calmette-Guerin.
AU Cirillo, Jeffrey D.; Stover, C. Kendall; Bloom, Barry R.; Jacobs., William R., Jr.; ***Barletta, Raul G.***
CS Dep. Veterinary Biomedical Sci., Cent. Biotechnology, Univ. Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583-0905 USA
SO Clinical Infectious Diseases, (1995) Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 1001-1009. ISSN: 1058-4838.
DT General Review
LA English
AB Recent advances in biotechnology now allow a more modern approach to the development of vaccines, particularly that of recombinant vaccines. Bacterial vaccine vectors have the advantage over viral vectors in that the former have the ability to express a greater number of antigens in different forms. Although no recombinant bacterial vaccines are currently in use, bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG), Salmonella species, and Escherichia coli are being developed as vaccine vectors. We review plasmid systems and mutant strains developed for the expression of foreign antigens, with particular emphasis on those developed for BCG. We describe

the development of antigen expression systems as well as the immune response elicited by recombinant BCG vaccine strains to bacterial and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigens. A modified recombinant BCG carrier with selection for the stable maintenance of rDNA is proposed.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1993:317131 BIOSIS
DN PREV199396025481
TI Rapid assessment of drug susceptibilities of Mycobacterium tuberculosis by means of luciferase reporter phages.
AU Jacobs, William R., Jr. (1); ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Udani, Rupa; Chan, John; Kalkut, Gary; Sosne, Gabriel; Kieser, Tobias; Sarkis, Gary J.; Hatful, Graham F.; Bloom, Barry R.
CS (1) Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Albert Einstein College Med., Bronx, NY 10461 USA
SO Science (Washington D C), (1993) Vol. 260, No. 5109, pp. 819-822. ISSN: 0036-8075.
DT Article
LA English
AB Effective chemotherapy of tuberculosis requires rapid assessment of drug sensitivity because of the emergence of multidrug-resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Drug susceptibility was assessed by a simple method based on the efficient production of photons by viable mycobacteria infected with specific reporter phages expressing the firefly luciferase gene. Light production was dependent on phage infection, expression of the luciferase gene, and the level of cellular adenosine triphosphate. Signals could be detected within minutes after infection of virulent M. tuberculosis with reporter phages. Culture of conventional strains with antituberculosis drugs, including isoniazid or rifampicin, resulted in extinction of light production. In contrast, light signals after luciferase reporter phage infection of drug-resistant strains continued to be produced. Luciferase reporter phages may help to reduce the time required for establishing antibiotic sensitivity of M. tuberculosis strains from weeks to days and to accelerate screening for new antituberculosis drugs.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1992:122217 CAPLUS
DN 116:122217
TI Identification of expression signals of the mycobacteriophages Bxb1, L1 and TM4 using the Escherichia-Mycobacterium shuttle plasmids pYUB75 and pYUB76 designed to create translational fusions to the lacZ gene
AU ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Kim, David D.; Snapper, Scott B.; Bloom, Barry R.; Jacobs, William R., Jr.
CS Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Albert Einstein Coll. Med., Bronx, NY, 10461, USA
SO J. Gen. Microbiol. (1992), 138(1), 23-30
CODEN: JGMIAN; ISSN: 0022-1287
DT Journal
LA English
AB Mycobacterial expression signals were cloned using specially constructed gene fusion shuttle plasmid probes carrying a truncated Escherichia coli lacZ (.beta.-galactosidase) gene which lacked a promoter, a ribosome binding site, and an ATG start codon. Libraries of mycobacteriophage Bxb1, L1 and TM4 DNAs were constructed, and introduced by electroporation into Mycobacterium smegmatis and the bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG). Clones carrying mycobacterial expression sequences were detected by their blue color or characteristic fluorescence when plated on media contg. chromogenic or fluorogenic substrates. Varying degrees of .beta.-galactosidase expression were obsd., and one Bxb1 expression signal was identified where .beta.-galactosidase expression is repressed in phage lysogens. The rate of transfer ranged from 5.2 .times. 10-11-1.1 .times.

10-18 mL per cell h-1, and averaged 1.3 .times. 10-15 mL per cell h-1. The results of these expts. suggest that the rates of conjugative transfer are far too low for plasmids to be maintained as parasites in their host populations. Infectious transfer is insufficient; plasmids must confer a selective advantage to their host to be maintained.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1993:74733 CAPLUS
DN 118:74733
TI A novel transposon trap for mycobacteria: isolation and characterization of IS1096
AU Cirillo, Jeffrey D.; ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Bloom, Barry R.; Jacobs, William R., Jr.
CS Dep. Microbiol. Immunol., Albert Einstein Coll. Med., Bronx, NY, 10461, USA
SO J. Bacteriol. (1991), 173(24), 7772-80
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
DT Journal
LA English
AB In the course of developing strategies to obtain a mutation in the aspartate semialdehyde dehydrogenase (asd) gene of Mycobacterium smegmatis, an efficient transposon trap was constructed which may be generally useful for the identification of transposable elements in mycobacteria. A DNA fragment contg. the asd gene was replaced with an aminoglycoside phosphotransferase gene (aph) to generate a .DELTA.asd::aph allele. Attempts to replace the wild-type asd gene with the .DELTA.asd::aph allele were unsuccessful, suggesting that this deletion was lethal to the growth of M. smegmatis. The plasmid, pYUB215, which contains .beta.-galactosidase expressed from a mycobacteriophage promoter and .DELTA.asd::aph, was integrated into the chromosome of M. smegmatis by a homologous, single-crossover, recombination event. Visual screening for inactivation of the .beta.-galactosidase gene in the resulting strain allowed the isolation of a novel mycobacterial insertion element from M. smegmatis. This insertion element, which is unique to M. smegmatis, was designated IS1096 and transposes at a frequency of 7.2 .times. 10-5 per cell in an apparently random fashion. IS1096 is 2275 bp in length and contains 2 open reading frames which are predicted to encode proteins involved in transposition. This insertion element exhibits several characteristics that suggest it may be a useful tool for genetic anal. of mycobacteria, possibly including the study of mechanisms of pathogenesis.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1992:167166 CAPLUS
DN 116:167166
TI Genetic systems for mycobacteria
AU Jacobs, William R., Jr.; Kalpana, Ganjam V.; Cirillo, Jeffrey D.; Pascopella, Lisa; Snapper, Scott B.; Udani, Rupa A.; Jones, Wilbur; ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Bloom, Barry R.
CS Dep. Microbiol. Immunol., Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Bronx, NY, 10461, USA
SO Methods Enzymol. (1991), 204(Bact. Genet. Syst.), 537-55
CODEN: MENZAU; ISSN: 0076-6879
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 16 refs. on genetic techniques for manipulation of mycobacterial species. Topic discussed include: mycobacterial strains, biohazard considerations, growth & maintenance of mycobacteria, mycobacteria and shuttle plasmids, electroporation, insertional mutagenesis, and construction of libraries in shuttle cosmids.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1989:151091 CAPLUS

DN 110:151091
TI Impairment of melibiose utilization in Streptococcus mutans serotype c gtfA mutants
AU ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Curtiss, Roy, III
CS Dep. Microbiol., Univ. Alabama, Birmingham, AL, 35294, USA
SO Infect. Immun. (1989), 57(3), 992-5
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DT Journal
LA English
AB The S. mutans serotype c gtfA gene encodes a 55-kilodalton sucrose-hydrolyzing enzyme. Anal. of S. mutans gtfA mutants revealed that the mutant strains were specifically impaired in the ability to use melibiose as a sole C source. S. mutans gtfA mutant strains synthesized less .alpha.-galactosidase activity inducible by raffinose than wild-type strains. Melibiose (an inducer in wild-type strains) failed to induce significant levels of .alpha.-galactosidase in the mutant strains. Apparently, melibiose use by S. mutans requires the interaction of the GtfA enzyme, or another gene product under the control of the gtfA promoter, with other gene product(s) involved in melibiose transport or hydrolysis.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1988:88714 CAPLUS
DN 108:88714
TI Analysis of the virulence of Streptococcus mutans serotype C gtfA mutants in the rat model system
AU ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Michalek, Suzanne M.; Curtiss, Roy, III
CS Inst. Dent. Res., Univ. Alabama, Birmingham, AL, 35294, USA
SO Infect. Immun. (1988), 56(2), 322-30
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DT Journal
LA English
AB The S. mutans serotype C gtfA gene encodes a 55-kilodalton protein which catalyzes the synthesis of a small glucan (1.5 kilodaltons) from sucrose. To investigate the role of the GtfA enzyme in virulence, S. mutans gtfA mutants from three cariogenic serotype C strains were constructed. A plasmid that carried an erythromycin resistance determinant and an internal fragment of the gtfA gene but that was unable to replicate in streptococci was used to transform S. mutans. The erythromycin-resistant transformants carried a partial duplication of the internal gtfA fragment, because of the integration of plasmid sequences within the S. mutans gtfA gene, which also resulted in the inactivation of the gtfA gene. This was verified by Southern DNA hybridization anal. and Western blot studies of cellular protein exts. of the mutant strains with GtfA antiserum. Mutants were fully virulent in both germ-free and conventional rats. These results do not rule out the involvement of the GftA protein in virulence. The GtfA enzyme may synthesize a primer for water-insol. glucans. Another S. mutans protein, presumably a glucosyltransferase, may have a similar function and, thus, may obscure the relevance of the GtfA enzyme in pathogenesis.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1989:71557 CAPLUS
DN 110:71557
TI Biochemistry, genetics, and role in virulence of glucosyltransferase A from Streptococcus mutans
AU ***Barletta, Raul Gerardo***
CS Univ. Alabama, Birmingham, AL, USA
SO (1987) 179 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA8809562
From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1988, 49(4), 1012
DT Dissertation

LA English
AB Unavailable

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1983:570591 CAPLUS
DN 99:170591
TI Escherichia coli strains producing Streptococcus mutans proteins responsible for colonization and virulence
AU Curtiss, Roy, III; Holt, Robert G.; ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Robeson, James P.; Saito, Shigeno
CS Inst. Dent. Res., Univ. Alabama, Birmingham, AL, 35294, USA
SO Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. (1983), 409(Secretory Immune Syst.), 688-96
CODEN: ANYAA9; ISSN: 0077-8923
DT Journal
LA English
AB S. mutans Genes coding for cell-surface protein antigens were cloned and expressed in E. coli K-12 with pBR322 and pYA601 as plasmid vectors. Most of these cell-surface proteins were translocated across the E. coli cytoplasmic membrane into the periplasm. Monoclonal antibodies against the spaA and gtfA proteins produced from hybridomas were used to facilitate the purifn. of spaA and gtfA proteins by immunoadsorbent chromatog. The method should be useful for anal. of the immune responses to S. mutans and for the development of an effective anticaries vaccine.

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1983:84350 CAPLUS
DN 98:84350
TI Expression of a Streptococcus mutans glucosyltransferase gene in Escherichia coli
AU Robeson, James P.; ***Barletta, Raul G.*** ; Curtiss, Roy, III
CS Inst. Dent. Res., Univ. Alabama, Birmingham, AL, 35294, USA
SO J. Bacteriol. (1983), 153(1), 211-21
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
DT Journal
LA English
AB Chromosomal DNA from S. mutans strain UAB90 (serotype c) was cloned into E. coli K-12. The clone bank was screened for any sucrose-hydrolyzing activity by selection for growth on raffinose in the presence of isopropyl-.beta.-D-thiogalactoside. A clone expressing an S. mutans glucosyltransferase [9031-48-5] was identified. The S. mutans DNA encoding this enzyme was a 1.73-kilobase fragment cloned into the HindIII site of plasmid pBR322. This gene was designated gtfA. The plasmid-encoded gtfA enzyme, a 55,000-mol.-wt. protein, was synthesized at 40% of the level of pBR322-encoded .beta.-lactamase in E. coli minicells. Using sucrose [57-50-1] as substrate, the gtfA enzyme catalyzed the formation of fructose [57-48-7] and a glucan [9012-72-0] with an apparent mol. wt. of 1500. The gtfA protein was detected in S. mutans cells with antibody raised against the cloned gtfA enzyme. Immunol. identical gtfA protein appeared to be present in S. mutans cells of serotypes c, e, and f, and a cross-reacting protein was made by serotype b cells. Proteins from serotype a, g, and d S. mutans cells did not react with antibody to gtfA enzyme. The gtfA activity was present in the periplasmic space of E. coli clones, since 15% of the total gtfA activity was released by cold osmotic shock and the clones were able to grow on sucrose as sole C source.

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1984:545071 CAPLUS
DN 101:145071
TI Analysis of Streptococcus mutans virulence attributes using recombinant DNA and immunological techniques

AU Curtiss, Roy, III; Larrimore, Sylvia A.; Holt, Robert G.; Barrett, John F.; ***Barletta, Raul*** ; Murchison, Hettie H.; Michalek, Suzanne M.; Saito, Shigeno
CS Inst. Dent. Res., Univ. Alabama, Birmingham, AL, 35294, USA
SO Glucosyltransferases, Glucans, Sucrose Dent. Caries, [Workshop] (1983), Meeting Date 1982, 95-104. Editor(s): Doyle, R. J.; Ciardi, J. E. Publisher: IRL, Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 51ZJAK
DT Conference
LA English
AB S. mutans Genes for carbohydrate utilization, glycosyltransferase, and surface protein antigens were cloned in suitable strains of Escherichia coli K-12 using recombinant DNA techniques. The recombinant E. coli strains express S. mutans genes exceedingly well and those S. mutans gene products that are normally on the cell surface of S. mutans are translocated across the E. coli cytoplasmic membrane into the periplasmic space. The S. mutans proteins synthesized by recombinant E. coli strains were purified to homogeneity and used to raise monospecific antibodies against each protein. These antibodies were used to characterize the amt., form, and location of the proteins in S. mutans and also to isolate S. mutans devoid of that particular protein. These S. mutans with specific known genetic defects were analyzed for attributes thought to be involved in virulence in in vitro assays and also evaluated for cariogenicity by infection of gnotobiotic rats. These procedures will ultimately give definitive information on the no. and specific functions of the gene products involved in S. mutans pathogenicity.

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1982:67006 CAPLUS
DN 96:67006
TI Monoclonal versus heterogeneous anti-H-8 antibodies in the analysis of the antiphosphorylcholine response in BALB/c mice
AU Kearney, John F.; ***Barletta, Raul*** ; Quan, Zoe S.; Quintans, Jose
CS Dep. Microbiol., Univ. Alabama, Birmingham, AL, USA
SO Eur. J. Immunol. (1981), 11(11), 877-83
CODEN: EJIMAF; ISSN: 0014-2980
DT Journal
LA English
AB Biol. activities of monoclonal A/J antibodies to the T15 idiotype in BALB/c mice were compared to heterogeneous antibodies raised by conventional immunization procedures. Two monoclonal antibodies, AB1-2 and GB4-10, which are of the .gamma.1,.kappa. class, appeared to have identical specificities by binding criteria and reacted similarly to conventional antibodies in their abilities to induce neonatal suppression, inhibit plaque-forming cell induction by phosphorylcholine (PC) antigens, and to inhibit specifically anti-PC plaque-forming cells. However, in functional anal. of anti-PC responses in various strains of mice, discrepancies were noted in the T15 responses as defined by monoclonal antibodies and conventional antisera. This heterogeneity was also obsd. in adult mice suppressed with the GB4-10 monoclonal antibody. These animals eventually produced anti-PC response of AB1-2 idiotype but lacking the GB4-10 marker. These results show that the T15 IgM anti-PC response in BALB/c and other strains of mice is heterogeneous and probably consists of a family of clones. Particular clones can be precisely eliminated by the use of appropriate monoclonal antibodies, and the anti-PC response that eventually recovers is still T15+ but lacking the suppressed clones.

=> e harris n beth/au
E1 49 HARRIS N B/AU
E2 110 HARRIS N B W/AU

E3 13 --> HARRIS N BETH/AU
E4 103 HARRIS N C/AU
E5 1 HARRIS N COLIN/AU
E6 248 HARRIS N D/AU
E7 1 HARRIS N D B/AU
E8 1 HARRIS N D C/AU
E9 30 HARRIS N E/AU
E10 24 HARRIS N F/AU
E11 104 HARRIS N G/AU
E12 1 HARRIS N G E/AU

=> s e1-e3 and mycobacter?
L3 46 ("HARRIS N B"/AU OR "HARRIS N B W"/AU OR "HARRIS N BETH"/AU) AND MYCOBACTER?

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 10 DUP REM L3 (36 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 10 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AN 2002:214413 CAPLUS
TI Cell sorting of formalin-treated pathogenic ***Mycobacterium*** paratuberculosis expressing GFP
AU ***Harris, N. B.*** ; Zinniel, D. K.; Hsieh, M. K.; Cirillo, J. D.; Barletta, R. G.
CS University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, 68583-0905, USA
SO BioTechniques (2002), 32(3), 522-524,526-527
CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205
PB Eaton Publishing Co.
DT Journal
LA English
AB GFP is widely used as a mol. tool for the study of microbial pathogens. However, the manipulation of these pathogenic microorganisms poses a health threat to the lab. worker, requiring biosafety level II or III containment. Although the GFP fluorophore is tolerant to formalin, a thorough anal. of this treatment on fluorescent output in prokaryotic systems has not been described. In addn., the anal. of microorganisms expressing GFP often depends on specialized equipment, which may not be housed in biosafety level II or III labs. Therefore, we sought to develop a safe and effective method for manipulating the GFP-expressing pathogenic bacterium ***Mycobacterium*** avium subsp. paratuberculosis (M. paratuberculosis) utilizing a formalin treatment that would permit the anal. of GFP fluorescence without requiring stringent biosafety containment. We demonstrate that formalin-treated M. paratuberculosis expresses 50% less fluorescence than viable cells, but this redn. is still compatible with spectrofluorometry and cell sorting. Furthermore, plasmid DNA that expresses GFP can be recovered efficiently from nonviable, sorted fluorescent cells. This approach is flexible, provides an addnl. margin of safety for lab. personnel, and can be easily applied to other pathogenic microorganisms expressing GFP.
RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2
AN 2002:68673 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200068673
TI ***Mycobacterium*** smegmatis D-alanine racemase mutants are not

dependent on D-alanine for growth.
AU Chacon, Ofelia; Feng, Zhengyu; ***Harris, N. Beth*** ; Caceres, Nancy E.; Adams, L. Garry; Barletta, Raul G. (1)
CS (1) Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Nebraska, 211 VBS, Fair St. and East Campus Loop, Lincoln, NE, 68583-0905: rbarletta@unl.edu USA
SO Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (January, 2002) Vol. 46, No. 1, pp. 47-54. http://aac.asm.org/. print.
ISSN: 0066-4804.
DT Article
LA English
AB ***Mycobacterium*** smegmatis is a fast-growing nonpathogenic species particularly useful in studying basic cellular processes of relevance to pathogenic ***mycobacteria*** . This study focused on the D-alanine racemase gene (alrA), which is involved in the synthesis of D-alanine, a basic component of peptidoglycan that forms the backbone of the cell wall. M. smegmatis alrA null mutants were generated by homologous recombination using a kanamycin resistance marker for insertional inactivation. Mutants were selected on Middlebrook medium supplemented with 50 mM D-alanine and 20 mug of kanamycin per ml. These mutants were also able to grow in standard and minimal media without D-alanine, giving rise to colonies with a drier appearance and more-raised borders than the wild-type strain. the viability of the mutants and independence of D-alanine for growth indicate that inactivation of alrA does not impose an auxotrophic requirement for D-alanine, suggesting the existence of a new pathway of D-alanine biosynthesis in M. smegmatis. Biochemical analysis demonstrated the absence of any detectable D-alanine racemase activity in the mutant strains. In addition, the alrA mutants displayed hypersusceptibility to the antimycobacterial agent D-cycloserine. The MIC of D-cycloserine for the mutant strain was 2.56 mug/ml, 30-fold less than that for the wild-type strain. Furthermore, this hypersusceptibility was confirmed by the bactericidal action of D-cycloserine on broth cultures. The kinetic of killing for the mutant strain followed the same pattern as that for the wild-type strain, but at a 30-fold-lower drug concentration. This effect does not involve a change in the permeability of the cell wall by this drug and is consistent with the identification of D-alanine racemase as a target of D-cycloserine. This outcome is of importance for the design of novel antituberculosis drugs targeting peptidoglycan biosynthesis in ***mycobacteria*** .

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2001:526210 CAPLUS
DN 135:117904
TI Identification of virulence determinants
IN Barletta, Raul G.; ***Harris, N. Beth***
PA The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001051649	A2	20010719	WO 2001-US980	20010111

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,

DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2000-175433P P 20000111
AB Disclosed are methods for the detn. of virulence determinants in bacteria and in particular bacteria of the genus ***Mycobacterium*** . Also disclosed are compns. and methods for stimulating an immune response in an animal using bacteria and virulence determinants identified by the methods of the present invention.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 3
AN 2001:475402 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100475402
TI ***Mycobacterium*** avium subsp. paratuberculosis in veterinary medicine.
AU ***Harris, N. Beth*** ; Barletta, Raul G. (1)
CS (1) Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Rm 211, VBS Bldg., Lincoln, NE, 68583-0905: rbarletta@unl.edu USA
SO Clinical Microbiology Reviews, (July, 2001) Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 489-512. print.
ISSN: 0893-8512.
DT General Review
LA English
SL English

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 4
AN 2001:492494 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100492494
TI Identification of a secreted superoxide dismutase in ***Mycobacterium*** avium ssp. paratuberculosis.
AU Liu, Xiaofei; Feng, Zhengyu; ***Harris, N. Beth*** ; Cirillo, Jeffrey D.; Bercovier, Herve; Barletta, Raul G. (1)
CS (1) Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Nebraska, 211 VBS, Fair and East Campus Loop, Lincoln, NE, 68583-0905: rbarletta@unl.edu USA
SO FEMS Microbiology Letters, (21 August, 2001) Vol. 202, No. 2, pp. 233-238. print.
ISSN: 0378-1097.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB ***Mycobacterium*** avium ssp. paratuberculosis (M. paratuberculosis), the causative agent of Johne's disease, is an important animal pathogen that has also been implicated in human disease. The major proteins expressed by M. paratuberculosis were analyzed by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis, and a superoxide dismutase (Sod) was identified from this protein profile. The M. paratuberculosis Sod has a molecular mass of 23 kDa and an isoelectric point of 6.1. Sequence analysis of the corresponding sodA gene from M. paratuberculosis indicates that this protein is a manganese-dependent enzyme. We show that the M. paratuberculosis Sod is actively secreted, suggesting that it may elicit a protective cellular immune response in the host during infection.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1999:342089 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900342089
TI Transposon mutagenesis of ***Mycobacterium*** paratuberculosis.
AU ***Harris, N. B. (1)*** ; Liu, X. (1); Cirillo, J. D. (1); Barletta, R. G. (1)

CS (1) University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NB USA
SO Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (1999) Vol. 99, pp. 650.
Meeting Info.: 99th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology Chicago, Illinois, USA May 30-June 3, 1999 American Society for Microbiology
. ISSN: 1060-2011.
DT Conference
LA English

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 5
AN 1999:104436 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900104436
TI Development of a firefly luciferase-based assay for determining antimicrobial susceptibility of ***Mycobacterium*** avium subsp. paratuberculosis.
AU Williams, Stephanie L.; ***Harris, N. Beth (1)*** ; Barletta, Raul G.
CS (1) Dep. Vet. Biomed. Sci., Univ. Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68583-0905 USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (Feb., 1999) Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 304-309.
ISSN: 0095-1137.
DT Article
LA English
AB Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) is a fatal disease of ruminants for which no effective treatment is available. Presently, no drugs against ***Mycobacterium*** avium subsp. paratuberculosis (M. paratuberculosis), the causative agent of Johne's disease, are approved for use in livestock. Additionally, M. paratuberculosis has been linked to a human chronic granulomatous ileitis (Crohn's disease). To assist in the evaluation of antimicrobial agents with potential activity against M. paratuberculosis, we have developed a firefly luciferase-based assay for the determination of drug susceptibilities. The microorganism used was M. paratuberculosis K-10(pYUB180), a clinical isolate carrying a plasmid with the firefly luciferase gene. The MICs determined by the broth macrodilution method were as follows: amikacin, 2 mug/ml; Bay y 3118,0.015 mug/ml; clarithromycin, 1.25 mug/ml; D-cycloserine, 25 mug/ml; ethambutol, 20 mug/ml; and rifabutin, 0.5 mug/ml. The strain was resistant to isoniazid and kanamycin. The results obtained by the luciferase assay were identical or fell within 1 doubling dilution. These results suggest that a combination of amikacin, clarithromycin, and rifabutin may be the most efficacious therapy for the treatment of M. paratuberculosis infections and that the use of fluoroquinolone class of antibiotics deserves further consideration. We demonstrate that the luciferase drug susceptibility assay is reliable for M. paratuberculosis and gives results within 7 days, whereas the broth macrodilution method requires 14 days.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 6
AN 1999:309795 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900309795
TI Development of a transposon mutagenesis system for ***Mycobacterium*** avium subsp. paratuberculosis.
AU ***Harris, N. Beth*** ; Feng, Zhengyu; Liu, Xiaofei; Cirillo, Suat L. G.; Cirillo, Jeffrey D.; Barletta, Raul G. (1)
CS (1) Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NB, 68583-0905 USA
SO FEMS Microbiology Letters, (June 1, 1999) Vol. 175, No. 1, pp. 21-26.
ISSN: 0378-1097.
DT Article

LA English
SL English
AB ***Mycobacterium*** avium subspecies paratuberculosis, a slow-growing ***Mycobacterium*** , is the causative agent of Johne's disease. Although M. paratuberculosis is difficult to manipulate genetically, our laboratory has recently demonstrated the ability to introduce DNA into these bacteria by transformation and phage infection. In the current study we develop the first transposon mutagenesis system for M. paratuberculosis using the conditionally replicating ***mycobacteriophage*** phAE94 to introduce the ***mycobacterial*** transposon Tn5367. Southern blotting and sequence analysis demonstrated that the transposon insertion sites are distributed relatively randomly throughout the M. paratuberculosis genome. We constructed a comprehensive bank of 5620 insertion mutants using this transposon. The transposition frequency obtained using this delivery system was 1.0 X 10-6 transposition events per recipient cell. Auxotrophic mutants were observed in this library at a frequency of 0.3%.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 7
AN 1997:414391 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799706434
TI Overexpression of the D-alanine racemase gene confers resistance to D-cycloserine in ***Mycobacterium*** smegmatis.
AU Caceres, Nancy E.; ***Harris, N. Beth*** ; Wellehan, James F.; Feng, Zhengyu; Kapur, Vivek; Barletta, Raul G. (1)
CS (1) Dep. Veterinary Biomedical Sci., 211 VBS, Fair St. and East Campus Loop, Univ. Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583-0905 USA
SO Journal of Bacteriology, (1997) Vol. 179, No. 16, pp. 5046-5055. ISSN: 0021-9193.
DT Article
LA English
AB D-Cycloserine is an effective second-line drug against ***Mycobacterium*** avium and ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis. To analyze the genetic determinants of D-cycloserine resistance in ***mycobacteria*** , a library of a resistant ***Mycobacterium*** smegmatis mutant was constructed. A resistant clone harboring a recombinant plasmid with a 3.1-kb insert that contained the glutamate decarboxylase (gadA) and D-alanine racemase (alrA) genes was identified. Subcloning experiments demonstrated that alrA was necessary and sufficient to confer a D-cycloserine resistance phenotype. The D-alanine racemase activities of wild-type and recombinant M. smegmatis strains were inhibited by D-cycloserine in a concentration-dependent manner. The D-cycloserine resistance phenotype in the recombinant clone was due to the overexpression of the wild-type alrA gene in a multicopy vector. Analysis of a spontaneous resistant mutant also demonstrated overproduction of wild-type AlrA enzyme. Nucleotide sequence analysis of the overproducing mutant revealed a single transversion (G fwdarw T) at the alrA promoter, which resulted in elevated beta-galactosidase reporter gene expression. Furthermore, transformants of ***Mycobacterium*** intracellulare and ***Mycobacterium*** bovis BCG carrying the M. smegmatis wild-type alrA gene in a multicopy vector were resistant to D-cycloserine, suggesting that AlrA overproduction is a potential mechanism of D-cycloserine resistance in clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis and other pathogenic ***mycobacteria*** . In conclusion, these results show that one of the mechanisms of D-cycloserine resistance in M. smegmatis involves the overexpression of the alrA gene due to a promoter-up mutation.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1997:284722 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799583925
TI Overexpression of the D-alanine racemase gene confers D-cycloserine

resistance in ***mycobacteria*** .
AU Caceres, N. E. (1); ***Harris, N. B.*** ; Wellehan, J. F.; Kapur, V.;
Barletta, R. G.
CS (1) Dep. Vet. Biomed. Sci. UNL, Lincoln, NE USA
SO Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology,
(1997) Vol. 97, No. 0, pp. 546.
Meeting Info.: 97th General Meeting of the American Society for
Microbiology Miami Beach, Florida, USA May 4-8, 1997
ISSN: 1060-2011.
DT Conference; Abstract; Conference
LA English

=> s paratuberculosis and vaccin? and muta?
L5 94 PARATUBERCULOSIS AND VACCIN? AND MUTA?

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 94 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 94 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:72627 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic, acids, proteins, and antibodies
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002039764 A1 20020404
AI US 2001-925298 A1 20010810 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US5881, filed on 8 Mar 2000,
UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1999-124270P 19990312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 20087
AB The present invention relates to novel ovarian cancer and/or breast
cancer related polynucleotides, the polypeptides encoded by these
polynucleotides herein collectively referred to as "ovarian and/or
breast antigens," and antibodies that immunospecifically bind these
polypeptides, and the use of such ovarian and/or breast polynucleotides,
antigens, and antibodies for detecting, treating, preventing and/or
prognosing disorders of the reproductive system, particularly disorders
of the ovaries and/or breast, including, but not limited to, the
presence of ovarian and/or breast cancer and ovarian and/or breast
cancer metastases. More specifically, isolated ovarian and/or breast
nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel ovarian and/or breast
polypeptides. Novel ovarian and/or breast polypeptides and antibodies
that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors,
host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human
ovarian and/or breast polynucleotides, polypeptides, and/or antibodies.
The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods
useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders
related to the ovaries and/or breast, including ovarian and/or breast
cancer, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The
invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists

and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting or promoting the production and/or function of the polypeptides of the invention.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:66896 USPATFULL
TI ABC transport polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
IN Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002037549 A1 20020328
AI US 2001-767870 A1 20010124 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US19736, filed on 20 Jul 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1999-145215P 19990723 (60)
US 1999-149445P 19990818 (60)
US 1999-164730P 19991112 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 12219
AB The present invention relates to novel human ABC transport polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human ABC transport polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human ABC transport polypeptides.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:66870 USPATFULL
TI IL-6-like polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
IN Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002037523 A1 20020328
AI US 2001-875016 A1 20010607 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US33134, filed on 7 Dec 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1999-169838P 19991209 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 11587
AB The present invention relates to novel human IL-6-like polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human IL-6-like polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human IL-6-like polypeptides.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:48258 USPATFULL
TI 26 Human secreted proteins

IN Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Birse, Charles E., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
Duan, Roxanne D., Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES
Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, UNITED STATES
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
LaFleur, David W., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
Olsen, Henrik, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Florence, Kimberly A., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ni, Jian, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Young, Paul, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002028449 A1 20020307
AI US 2000-726643 A1 20001201 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US15187, filed on 2 Jun 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1999-137725P 19990607 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 20287
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating diseases, disorders, and/or conditions related to these novel human secreted proteins.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:48024 USPATFULL
TI NOVEL ***VACCINES*** AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS USING MEMBRANE VESICLES OF MICROORGANISMS, AND METHODS FOR PREPARING SAME
IN KADURUGAMUWA, JAGATH L., GUELPH, CANADA
BEVERIDGE, TERRY J., ELORA, CANADA
PI US 2002028215 A1 20020307
AI US 1999-370860 A1 19990809 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DOUGLAS P MUELLER, MERCHANT & GOULD PC, 3100 NORWEST CENTER, 90 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 35 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2647
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to novel ***vaccines*** and pharmaceutical compositions using membrane vesicles of microorganisms, methods for preparing same, and their use in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:43671 USPATFULL
TI 49 human secreted proteins
IN Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Florence, Kimberly A., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, UNITED STATES
LaFleur, David W., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
Endress, Gregory A., Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Komatsoulis, George, Silver Spring, MD, UNITED STATES
Duan, Roxanne D., Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002026040 A1 20020228
AI US 2001-904615 A1 20010716 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-739254, filed on 19 Dec 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-511554, filed on 23 Feb 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US19330, filed on 24 Aug 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1998-97917P 19980825 (60)
US 1998-98634P 19980831 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 19401
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating diseases, disorders, and/or conditions related to these novel human secreted proteins.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:43668 USPATFULL
TI VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR 3 ANTIBODIES
IN HU, JING-SHAN, SUNNYVALE, CA, UNITED STATES
OLSEN, HENRIK, GAITHERSBURG, MD, UNITED STATES
ROSEN, CRAIG A., LAYTONSVILLE, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002026037 A1 20020228
AI US 1999-244694 A1 19990210 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-132088, filed on 10 Aug 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-33662, filed on 3 Mar 1998, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1995-469641, filed on 6 Jun 1995, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STERNE KESSLER GOLDSTEIN & FOX, 1100 NEW YORK AVENUE N W, SUITE 600, WASHINGTON, DC, 200053934
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6301
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a novel human protein called Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor 3, and isolated polynucleotides encoding this protein. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing this human protein. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to this novel human protein.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:43187 USPATFULL
TI Transforming growth factor alpha HIII
IN Wei, Ying-Fei, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002025553 A1 20020228
AI US 2000-726348 A1 20001201 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-778545, filed on 3 Jan 1997, PENDING
PRAI US 1996-11136P 19960104 (60)
US 1999-168387P 19991202 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 11810
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a novel human protein called Transforming Growth Factor Alpha III, and isolated polynucleotides encoding this protein. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing this human protein. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to this novel human protein.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:22131 USPATFULL
TI 18 Human secreted proteins
IN Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002012966 A1 20020131
AI US 2001-768826 A1 20010125 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US22350, filed on 15 Aug 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1999-148759P 19990816 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 18157
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating diseases, disorders, and/or conditions related to these novel human secreted proteins.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:12261 USPATFULL
TI Uteroglobin-like polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
IN Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002006640 A1 20020117

AI US 2001-846258 A1 20010502 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US30326, filed on 3 Nov 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1999-163395P 19991104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 12076
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human uteroglobin-like polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human uteroglobin-like polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human uteroglobin-like polypeptides.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:8489 USPATFULL
TI Retinoid receptor interacting polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
IN Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002004489 A1 20020110
AI US 2001-788600 A1 20010221 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US22351, filed on 15 Aug 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1999-148757P 19990816 (60)
US 2000-189026P 20000314 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 11257
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human RIP polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human RIP polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human RIP polypeptides.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:75204 USPATFULL
TI Detection of nucleic acids by target-catalyzed formation
IN Western, Linda M., San Mateo, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel J., Los Altos, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Dade Behring Inc., Deerfield, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6368803 B1 20020409
AI US 2000-608721 20000630 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-440363, filed on 15 Nov 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6121001 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-15949, filed on 30 Jan 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6110677 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-961627, filed on 2 Aug 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US

5792614 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-363169, filed on 23 Dec 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Riley, Jezia
LREP Gattari, Patrick G, McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Berghoff
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1371
AB A method is disclosed for modifying an oligonucleotide, which method has application to the detection of a polynucleotide analyte. An oligonucleotide is reversibly hybridized with a polynucleotide, for example, a polynucleotide analyte, in the presence of a 5'-nuclease under isothermal conditions. The polynucleotide analyte serves as a recognition element to enable a 5'-nuclease to cleave the oligonucleotide to provide (i) a first fragment that is substantially non-hybridizable to the polynucleotide analyte and (ii) a second fragment that lies 3' of the first fragment (in the intact oligonucleotide) and is substantially hybridizable to the polynucleotide analyte. At least a 100-fold molar excess of the first fragment and/or the second fragment are obtained relative to the molar amount of the polynucleotide analyte. The presence of the first fragment and/or the second fragment is detected, the presence thereof indicating the presence of the polynucleotide analyte. The method has particular application to the detection of a polynucleotide analyte such as DNA. Kits for conducting methods in accordance with the present invention are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:75189 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating complications in immunodepressed states resulting from HIV infection
IN Kozhemyakin, Andrei L., St. Petersburg, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Sinackevich, Nickolai V., St. Petersburg, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Seryi, Sergey V., St. Petersburg, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Rakhilov, Alexei M., St. Petersburg, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Morozov, Vyacheslav G., St. Petersburg, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Khavinson, Vladimir Kh., St. Petersburg, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
PA Cytran, Inc., Kirkland, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6368788 B1 20020409
AI US 1997-977279 19971124 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-452411, filed on 26 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5728680 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-278463, filed on 21 Jul 1994, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257495, filed on 7 Jun 1994, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-783518, filed on 28 Oct 1991, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-678129, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned
PRAI SU 1987-4352833 19871230
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Park, Hankyel
LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7640
AB Methods of treatment of subjects for decreasing cell mediated autoimmunity or humoral autoimmunity by administering an R'-Glu-Trp-R" pharmaceutical preparation useful in subjects having autoimmune

diseases.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:69791 USPATFULL
TI Prostate specific secreted protein
IN Endress, Gregory A., Potomac, MD, United States
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, United States
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6365369 B1 20020402
AI US 1999-280839 19990330 (9)
PRAI US 1998-80898P 19980407 (60)
US 1998-80311P 19980401 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Caputa, Anthony C.; Assistant Examiner: Harris, Alana M.
LREP Human Genome Sciences, Inc.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5138
AB The present invention relates to a novel human protein called Prostate Specific Secreted Protein, and isolated polynucleotides encoding this protein. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing this human protein. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to this novel human protein.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:69768 USPATFULL
TI Quantitative determination of nucleic acid amplification products
IN Patel, Rajesh, Fremont, CA, United States
Kurn, Nurith, San Jose, CA, United States
PA Dade Behring Inc., Deerfield, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6365346 B1 20020402
AI US 1998-25639 19980218 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fredman, Jeffrey; Assistant Examiner: Chakrabarti, Aroun Kr.
LREP Gattari, Patrick G, McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Berghoff
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2537
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method for detecting the amount of a target polynucleotide in a sample. A combination is provided in a medium. The combination comprises (i) a sample suspected of containing the target polynucleotide, the target polynucleotide being in single stranded form, (ii) a reference polynucleotide comprising a sequence that is common with a sequence of the target polynucleotide, and (iii) a predetermined amount of an oligonucleotide probe that has a sequence that hybridizes with the sequence that is common. The combination is subjected to conditions for amplifying the target polynucleotide and the reference polynucleotide. The conditions permit formation of substantially non-dissociative complexes of the target polynucleotide and the reference polynucleotide, respectively, with the oligonucleotide probe. Furthermore, the predetermined amount of the oligonucleotide probe is less than the expected amount of the amplified target

polynucleotide. The ratio of the amount of the complex of the target polynucleotide with the oligonucleotide probe to the amount of the complex of the reference polynucleotide with the oligonucleotide probe is determined. Determination of the ratio is facilitated by employing second and third oligonucleotide probes. The second oligonucleotide probe has a sequence that hybridizes only with the second sequence of the target polynucleotide. The third oligonucleotide probe has a sequence that hybridizes only with a respective second sequence of the reference polynucleotide. The ratio is related to the known amount of the reference polynucleotide to determine the amount of the target polynucleotide in the sample. One or more reference polynucleotides may be employed with a corresponding third oligonucleotide probe for each reference probe. Kits for carrying out the above methods are also disclosed. The method is particularly applicable to the amplification and detection of RNA.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:39663 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for the prevention and treatment of M. tuberculosis infection
IN Reed, Steven G., Bellevue, WA, United States
Skeiky, Yasir A. W., Seattle, WA, United States
Dillon, Davin C., Redmond, WA, United States
PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6350456 B1 20020226
AI US 1998-56556 19980407 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-25197, filed on 18 Feb 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-942578, filed on 1 Oct 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-818112, filed on 13 Mar 1997
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P
LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 23 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6417
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for treatment and ***vaccination*** against tuberculosis are disclosed. In one aspect the compositions provided include at least two polypeptides that contain an immunogenic portion of a M. tuberculosis antigen or at least two DNA molecules encoding such polypeptides. In a second aspect, the compositions provided include a fusion protein comprising at least two polypeptides that contain an immunogenic portion of a M. tuberculosis antigen. Such compositions may be formulated into ***vaccines*** and/or pharmaceutical compositions for immunization against M. tuberculosis infection, or may be used for the diagnosis of tuberculosis.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:19393 USPATFULL
TI Secreted protein HLHFP03
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, United States
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, United States
Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, United States
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6342581 B1 20020129
AI US 1999-227357 19990108 (9)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US13684, filed on 7 Jul 1998
PRAI US 1997-58785P 19970912 (60)
US 1997-58664P 19970912 (60)
US 1997-58660P 19970912 (60)
US 1997-58661P 19970912 (60)
US 1997-55722P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55723P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55948P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55949P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55953P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55950P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55947P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55964P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-56360P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55684P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55984P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55954P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-51926P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-52793P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-51925P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-51929P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-52803P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-52732P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-51931P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-51932P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-51916P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-51930P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-51918P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-51920P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-52733P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-52795P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-51919P 19970708 (60)
US 1997-51928P 19970708 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Myers, Carla J.; Assistant Examiner: Spiegler, Alexander H.
LREP Human Genome Sciences, Inc.
CLMN Number of Claims: 46
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 18742
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2002:9651 USPATFULL
TI Compounds and methods for diagnosis of tuberculosis
IN Reed, Steven G., Bellevue, WA, United States
Skeiky, Yasir A. W., Seattle, WA, United States
Dillon, Davin C., Redmond, WA, United States
Campos-Neto, Antonio, Bainbridge Island, WA, United States
Houghton, Raymond, Bothell, WA, United States
Vedvick, Thomas S., Federal Way, WA, United States
Twardzik, Daniel R., Bainbridge Island, WA, United States

PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6338852 B1 20020115
AI US 1997-818111 19970313 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 729622 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680574, filed on 12 Jul 1996 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-658800, filed on 5 Jun 1996 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-620280, filed on 22 Mar 1996, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-532136, filed on 22 Sep 1995, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-523435, filed on 1 Sep 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P.
LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 93
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2650
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compounds and methods for diagnosing tuberculosis are disclosed. The compounds provided include polypeptides that contain at least one antigenic portion of one or more M. tuberculosis proteins, and DNA sequences encoding such polypeptides. Diagnostic kits containing such polypeptides or DNA sequences and a suitable detection reagent may be used for the detection of M. tuberculosis infection in patients and biological samples. Antibodies directed against such polypeptides are also provided.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 94 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2001:319756 CAPLUS
DN 134:352262
TI ***Vaccine*** compositions
IN Murphy, John R.; O'Lear, Edward; Harrison, Robert J.
PA Advanced Microbial Solutions Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001030384	A1	20010503	WO 2000-US29231	20001023

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-161193P P 19991022
US 1999-161292P P 19991025
AB Disclosed are virulent or opportunistic prokaryotes in which metal ion-dependent gene regulation confers a growth or an infectious advantage. The prokaryote contains a DNA mol. contg. a sequence encoding a dominant, metal ion-independent repressor protein or a partially metal ion independent repressor protein. The prokaryotes are formulated into ***vaccine*** compns. and administered to a human or other animal to enhance protective immunity against infectious and diseases caused by prokaryotes in which metal ion-dependant gene regulation confers a growth

or an infectious advantage.
RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 94 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2001:31632 CAPLUS
DN 134:111206
TI Method of making and identifying attenuated microorganisms, compositions utilizing the sequences responsible for attenuation, and preparations containing attenuated microorganisms
IN Gicquel, Brigitte; Guilhot, Christophe; Camacho, Luis
PA Institut Pasteur, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001002555	A1	20010111	WO 2000-IB950	20000706

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-142982P P 19990706
US 1999-142833P P 19990708
AB A functional genomic approach for identification of ***mutants*** of microorganisms that are unable to grow under certain specific conditions is disclosed. In one aspect of the invention, a method is provided in which a library of signature tagged transposon ***mutants*** (STM) is constructed and screened for ***mutants*** attenuated in pathogenicity. The method is esp. useful for identifying loci involved in pathogenicity. The method is well suited to identification of ***mutant*** actinomycetales, such as mycobacteria. To perform an STM in M. tuberculosis, plasmid pCG113 was constructed, comprising a temp.-sensitive-sacB vector carrying an IS1096 deriv. with a unique restriction site permitting the insertion of DNA signature tags. This allows efficient counter-selection of the plasmid at 39.degree. on sucrose and isolation of large nos. of M. tuberculosis transposition ***mutants*** . The method is useful for, among other things, drug discovery and construction of ***vaccines*** .
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:160802 USPATFULL
TI Interleukins-21 and 22
IN Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, United States
PI US 2001023070 A1 20010920
AI US 2000-731816 A1 20001208 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-320713, filed on 27 May 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US11644, filed on 27 May 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1998-87340P 19980529 (60)
US 1999-131965P 19990430 (60)

US 1999-169837P 19991209 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 49
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7740
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human proteins designated Interleukin-21 (IL-21) and Interleukin-22 (IL-22), and isolated polynucleotides encoding these proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing these human proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, and/or preventing disorders related to these novel human proteins.

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:155766 USPATFULL
TI 49 human secreted proteins
IN Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, United States
Ruben, Steven M., Oley, MD, United States
Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, United States
Florence, Kimberly A., Rockville, MD, United States
Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, United States
Lafleur, David W., Washington, DC, United States
Endress, Gregory A., Potomac, MD, United States
Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Komatsoulis, George, Silver Spring, MD, United States
Duan, Roxanne D., Bethesda, MD, United States
PI US 2001021700 A1 20010913
AI US 2000-739254 A1 20001219 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-511554, filed on 23 Feb 2000, ABANDONED
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US19330, filed on 24 Aug 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1998-97917P 19980825 (60)
US 1998-98634P 19980831 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 15462
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating diseases, disorders, and/or conditions related to these novel human secreted proteins.

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:139604 USPATFULL
TI 29 human secreted proteins
IN Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, United States
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, United States
Fan, Ping, Gaithersburg, MD, United States

Kyaw, Hla, Frederick, MD, United States
Wei, Ying-Fei, Berkeley, CA, United States
PI US 2001016647 A1 20010823
AI US 2000-729835 A1 20001206 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-257179, filed on 25 Feb 1999, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US17709, filed on 27 Aug 1998, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1997-56270P 19970829 (60)
US 1997-56271P 19970829 (60)
US 1997-56247P 19970829 (60)
US 1997-56073P 19970829 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 6098
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:128901 USPATFULL
TI 36 human secreted proteins
IN LaFleur, David W., Washington, DC, United States
Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, United States
Olsen, Henrik, Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, United States
Ni, Jian, Rockville, MD, United States
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, United States
Brewer, Laurie A., St. Paul, MN, United States
Duan, Roxanne, Bethesda, MD, United States
Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, United States
PI US 2001012889 A1 20010809
AI US 2000-739907 A1 20001220 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-348457, filed on 7 Jul 1999, ABANDONED
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US108, filed on 6 Jan 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1998-70704P 19980107 (60)
US 1998-70658P 19980107 (60)
US 1998-70692P 19980107 (60)
US 1998-70657P 19980107 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 10341
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to 36 novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic

methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:123426 USPATFULL
TI PROSTATE DERIVED ETS FACTOR
IN LIBERMANN, TOWIA ARON, NEWTON, MA, United States
OETTGEN, JOERG PETER, BROOKLINE, MA, United States
KUNSCH, CHARLES A., NORCROSS, GA, United States
ENDRESS, GREGORY A., POTOMAC, MD, United States
ROSEN, CRAIG A., LAYTONSVILLE, MD, United States
PI US 2001010934 A1 20010802
AI US 1998-126945 A1 19980731 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STERNE KESSLER GOLDSTEIN AND FOX, SUITE 600, 1100 NEW YORK AVENUE N W, WASHINGTON, DC, 200053934
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4218
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a novel human protein called Prostate Derived Ets Factor, and isolated polynucleotides encoding this protein. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing this human protein. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to this novel human protein.

L6 ANSWER 26 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:235114 USPATFULL
TI Human glycosylation enzymes
IN Coleman, Timothy A., Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Betenbaugh, Michael J., Baltimore, MD, United States
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6333182 B1 20011225
AI US 2000-516143 20000301 (9)
PRAI US 1999-122409P 19990302 (60)
US 1999-122582P 19990302 (60)
US 1999-169624P 19991208 (60)
US 1999-169624P 19991208 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca E.; Assistant Examiner: Monshipouri, M.
LREP Human Genome Sciences, Inc.
CLMN Number of Claims: 120
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4502
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human glycosylation enzyme polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human glycosylation enzyme polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human glycosylation enzyme

polypeptides.

L6 ANSWER 27 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:162993 USPATFULL
TI Self initiating single primer amplification of nucleic acids
IN Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel J., Mountain View, CA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6294323 B1 20010925
AI US 1993-46682 19930414 (8)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.; Assistant Examiner: Tran, Paul B.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J., Peries, Rohan
CLMN Number of Claims: 48
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1720
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for producing at least one copy of a pair of complementary single stranded polynucleotides. The method comprises forming, in the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and template dependent polynucleotide polymerase along each of the complementary single stranded polynucleotides, an extension of a polynucleotide primer. The polynucleotide primer is comprised of at least a sequence of 16 nucleotides terminating at its 3' end in a 2 to 9 nucleotide sequence (S1), which is complementary with the 3' ends of both of the complementary single stranded polynucleotides. The polynucleotide primer has at least an 8 nucleotide sequence (S2) that is 5' of S1, where S2 is 50 to 80% complementary to the nucleotide sequences contiguous with the 3' ends of the complementary single stranded polynucleotides. The extended polynucleotide primer and the single stranded polynucleotides are then dissociated.

L6 ANSWER 28 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:157807 USPATFULL
TI Compounds and methods for immunotherapy and diagnosis of tuberculosis
IN Reed, Steven G., Bellevue, WA, United States
Skeiky, Yasir A. W., Seattle, WA, United States
Dillon, Davin C., Redmond, WA, United States
Campos-Neto, Antonio, Bainbridge Island, WA, United States
Houghton, Raymond, Bothell, WA, United States
Vedvick, Thomas S., Federal Way, WA, United States
Twardzik, Daniel R., Bainbridge Island, WA, United States
PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6290969 B1 20010918
AI US 1997-818112 19970313 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-730510, filed on 11 Oct 1996
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680574, filed on 12 Jul 1996
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-659683, filed on 5 Jun 1996
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-620874, filed on 22 Mar 1996, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-533634, filed on 22 Sep 1995, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-523436, filed on 1 Sep 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P.
LREP Townsend & Townsend & Crew LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 98

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2142
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compounds and methods for inducing protective immunity against tuberculosis are disclosed. The compounds provided include polypeptides that contain at least one immunogenic portion of one or more M. tuberculosis proteins and DNA molecules encoding such polypeptides. Such compounds may be formulated into ***vaccines*** and/or pharmaceutical compositions for immunization against M. tuberculosis infection, or may be used for the diagnosis of tuberculosis.

L6 ANSWER 29 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:157804 USPATFULL
TI Dim ***mutants*** of mycobacteria and use thereof
IN Cox, Jeffery S., Larchmont, NY, United States
Jacobs, Jr., William R., City Island, NY, United States
PA Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6290966 B1 20010918
AI US 1999-350326 19990709 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swart, Rodney P.
LREP Amster, Rothstein & Ebenstein
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 588
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are novel recombinant ***mutant*** strains of mycobacteria that are deficient for the synthesis or transport of dimycoserosalphthiocerol ("DIM"). The present invention also provides a method of producing a recombinant ***mutant*** mycobacterium that is deficient for the synthesis or transport of DIM, comprising ***mutating*** a nucleic acid responsible for the synthesis or transport of dimycoserosalphthiocerol, including a nucleic acid comprising the promoter for the pps operon, fadD28 or mmpL7. The present invention also provides a ***vaccine*** comprising a DIM ***mutant*** mycobacterium of the present invention, as well as a method for the treatment or prevention of tuberculosis in a subject using the ***vaccine*** .

L6 ANSWER 30 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:152482 USPATFULL
TI Method of identifying high immune response animals
IN Wagter-Lesperance, Lauraine, 120 Milcrest Way, S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2Y 2J6
Mallard, Bonnie, 12 Atchison Lane, Fergus, Ontario, Canada N1M 3K1
PI US 6287564 B1 20010911
AI US 1998-215328 19981218 (9)
PRAI US 1997-68750P 19971224 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nolan, Patrick J.
LREP Bereskin & Parr, Gravelle, Micheline
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 15 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4136
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a method and use of a method of identifying high immune response animals under stress. The animals are identified by a ranking procedure that classifies the animal's immune response to an antigen over a period of time that spans the stress.

L6 ANSWER 31 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:125562 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant mycobacterial ***vaccine***
IN Bloom, Barry R., Hastings on Hudson, NY, United States
Davis, Ronald W., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Jacobs, Jr., William R., Bronx, NY, United States
Young, Richard A., Winchester, MA, United States
Husson, Robert N., Takoma Park, MD, United States
PA Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford, Jr. University, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6270776 B1 20010807
AI US 1995-454075 19950530 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1989-361944, filed on 5 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5504005 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-223089, filed on 22 Jul 1988, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-216390, filed on 7 Jul 1988, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-163546, filed on 3 Mar 1988, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-20451, filed on 2 Mar 1987, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: McGarry, Sean
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 23 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2263
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Recombinant mycobacterial ***vaccine*** vehicles capable of expressing DNA of interest which encodes at least one protein antigen for at least one pathogen against which an immune response is desired and which can be incorporated into the mycobacteria or stably integrated into the mycobacterial genome. The ***vaccine*** vehicles are useful for administration to mammalian hosts for purposes of immunization. A recombinant vector which replicates in E. coli but not in mycobacteria is also disclosed. The recombinant vector includes 1) a mycobacterial gene or portions thereof, necessary for recombination with homologous sequences in the genome of mycobacteria transformed with the recombinant plasmid; 2) all or a portion of a gene which encodes a polypeptide or protein whose expression is desired in mycobacteria transformed with the recombinant plasmid; 3) DNA sequences necessary for replication and selection in E. coli; and 4) DNA sequences necessary for selection in mycobacteria (e.g., drug resistance). The present invention also relates to two types of recombinant vectors useful in introducing DNA of interest into mycobacteria, where it is expressed. One type of vector is a recombinant phasmid capable of replicating as a plasmid in E. coli and of lysogenizing a mycobacterial host. The other type of vector is a recombinant plasmid which can be introduced into mycobacteria, where it is stably maintained extrachromosomally.

L6 ANSWER 32 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:97606 USPATFULL

TI Assay method utilizing induced luminescence
IN Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Kirakossian, Hrair, San Jose, CA, United States
Pease, John S., Los Altos, CA, United States
Daniloff, Yuri, Mountain View, CA, United States
Wagner, Daniel B., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
PA Dade Behring Marburg GmbH, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6251581 B1 20010626
AI US 1991-704569 19910522 (7)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsna; Assistant Examiner: Ponnaluri, P.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner L.L.P., Gattari, Patrick G
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3221
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are disclosed for determining an analyte in a medium suspected of containing the analyte. One method comprises treating a medium suspected of containing an analyte under conditions such that the analyte, if present, causes a photosensitizer and a chemiluminescent compound to come into close proximity. The photosensitizer generates singlet oxygen and activates the chemiluminescent compound when it is in close proximity. The activated chemiluminescent compound subsequently produces light. The amount of light produced is related to the amount of analyte in the medium. Preferably, at least one of the photosensitizer and chemiluminescent compound is associated with a surface which is usually a suspendible particle, and a specific binding pair member is bound thereto. Compositions and kits are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 33 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:93348 USPATFULL
TI Mycobacteria functional screening and/or expression vectors
IN Gicquel, Brigitte, Paris, France
Lim, Eng Mong, Paris, France
Portnoi, Denis, Paris, France
Berthet, Francois-Xavier, Paris, France
Timm, Juliano, Paris, France
PA Institut Pasteur, Paris Cedex, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6248581 B1 20010619
WO 9607745 19960314
AI US 1997-793701 19970609 (8)
WO 1995-FR1133 19950830
19970609 PCT 371 date
19970609 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI FR 1994-104585 19940902
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1360
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Recombinant screening, cloning and/or expression vector characterized in that it replicates in mycobacteria and contains 1) a mycobacteria functional replicon; 2) a selection marker, 3) a reporter cassette

comprising a) a multiple cloning site (polylinker) b) a transcription terminator which is active in mycobacteria and is located upstream of the polylinker, and c) a coding nucleotide sequence derived from a gene coding for an expression, export and/or secretion protein marker, the nucleotide sequence being deprived of its initiation codon and its regulating sequences. This vector is used for identification and expression of exporter polypeptides, such as the Mycobacterium tuberculosis P28 antigen.

L6 ANSWER 34 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2001:59388 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant mycobacteria auxotrophic for diaminopimelate
IN Pavelka, Jr., Martin S., Bronx, NY, United States
Jacobs, Jr., William R., City Island, NY, United States
PA Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6221364 B1 20010424
AI US 1996-747177 19961112 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Minnifield, Nita
LREP Amster, Rothstein & Ebenstein
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1347
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention refers in general to novel recombinant mycobacteria that are auxotrophic for diaminopimelate. In particular, this invention relates to novel auxotrophic recombinant mycobacteria, to methods of making the mycobacteria, and to uses of the mycobacteria to deliver ***vaccines*** . This invention also provides for uses of the mycobacteria in drug screening processes.

L6 ANSWER 35 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2000:164082 USPATFULL
TI Polynucleotides and polypeptides in pathogenic mycobacteria and their use as diagnostics, ***vaccines*** and targets for chemotherapy
IN Hermon-Taylor, John, London, United Kingdom
Doran, Tim, Whillington, Australia
Millar, Douglas, North Ryde, Australia
Tizard, Mark, London, United Kingdom
Loughlin, Mark, London, United Kingdom
Sumar, Nazira, London, United Kingdom
Ford, John, London, United Kingdom
PA St. George's Hospital Medical School, London, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6156322 20001205
WO 9723624 19970703
AI US 1998-91538 19980916 (9)
WO 1996-GB3221 19961223
19980916 PCT 371 date
19980916 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1995-26178 19951221
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Baskar, P.
LREP Nixon & Vanderhye PC
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2933
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides a nucleotide sequence representing a pathogenicity island found in species of pathogenic mycobacteria. The islands are shown as SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 4 and comprises several open reading frames encoding polypeptides. These polypeptides and their use in diagnosis and therapy form a further aspect of the invention.

L6 ANSWER 36 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2000:128125 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid amplification using single primer
IN Rose, Samuel, Mountain View, CA, United States
Goodman, Thomas C., Mountain View, CA, United States
Western, Linda M., Mountain View, CA, United States
Becker, Martin, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6124090 20000926
AI US 1995-438149 19950509 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-242931, filed on 16 May 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-109852, filed on 20 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-734030, filed on 22 Jul 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-399795, filed on 29 Aug 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-299282, filed on 19 Jan 1989, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1994-194140, filed on 9 Feb 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5508178 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-892412, filed on 1 Jun 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-299282, filed on 19 Jan 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.; Assistant Examiner: Whisenant, Ethan
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 65
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2173
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for determining the presence of a polynucleotide analyte in a sample suspected of containing the analyte. The method comprises (a) forming as a result of the presence of an analyte a single stranded polynucleotide comprising a target polynucleotide binding sequence flanked by first and second polynucleotide sequences that differ from the sequence of the analyte or a sequence complementary to the analyte sequence, (b) forming multiple copies of the single stranded polynucleotide, and (c) detecting the single stranded polynucleotide. Also disclosed is a method of producing at least one copy of a single stranded polynucleotide. The method comprises (a) forming in the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and template dependent polynucleotide polymerase an extension of a polynucleotide primer at least the 3'-end of which has at least a 10 base sequence hybridizable with a second sequence flanking the 3'-end of the single stranded polynucleotide, the second sequence being partially or fully complementary with at least a 10 base first sequence flanking the 5' end of the single stranded polynucleotide, (b) dissociating the extended polynucleotide primer and the single stranded polynucleotide, (c) repeating step a and (d) dissociating the extended polynucleotide primer and the copy of the single stranded polynucleotide.

L6 ANSWER 37 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2000:124779 USPATFULL
TI Detection of nucleic acids by target-catalyzed product formation
IN Western, Linda M., San Mateo, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel J., Los Altos, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Dade Behring Marburg GmbH, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6121001 20000919
AI US 1999-440363 19991115 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-15949, filed on 30 Jan 1998 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-691627, filed on 2 Aug 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5792614 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-363169, filed on 23 Dec 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Myers, Carla J.; Assistant Examiner: Johannsen, Diana
LREP Gattari, Patrick
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 6
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1687
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for modifying an oligonucleotide, which method has application to the detection of a polynucleotide analyte. An oligonucleotide is reversibly hybridized with a polynucleotide, for example, a polynucleotide analyte, in the presence of a 5'-nuclease under isothermal conditions. The polynucleotide analyte serves as a recognition element to enable a 5'-nuclease to cleave the oligonucleotide to provide (i) a first fragment that is substantially non-hybridizable to the polynucleotide analyte and (ii) a second fragment that lies 3' of the first fragment (in the intact oligonucleotide) and is substantially hybridizable to the polynucleotide analyte. At least a 100-fold molar excess of the first fragment and/or the second fragment are obtained relative to the molar amount of the polynucleotide analyte. The presence of the first fragment and/or the second fragment is detected, the presence thereof indicating the presence of the polynucleotide analyte. The method has particular application to the detection of a polynucleotide analyte such as DNA. Kits for conducting methods in accordance with the present invention are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 38 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2000:113705 USPATFULL
TI Oligonucleotide modification, signal amplification, and nucleic acid detection by target-catalyzed product formation
IN Western, Linda M., San Mateo, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel J., Los Altos, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Dade Behring Marburg GmbH, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6110677 20000829
AI US 1998-15949 19980130 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-691627, filed on 2 Aug 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5792614 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-363169, filed on 23 Dec 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Myers, Carla J.; Assistant Examiner: Johannsen, Diana
LREP Gattari, Patrick G, Leitereg, Theodore J

CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 12
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1639
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for modifying an oligonucleotide, which method has application to the detection of a polynucleotide analyte. An oligonucleotide is reversibly hybridized with a polynucleotide, for example, a polynucleotide analyte, in the presence of a 5'-nuclease under isothermal conditions. The polynucleotide analyte serves as a recognition element to enable a 5'-nuclease to cleave the oligonucleotide to provide (i) a first fragment that is substantially non-hybridizable to the polynucleotide analyte and (ii) a second fragment that lies 3' of the first fragment (in the intact oligonucleotide) and is substantially hybridizable to the polynucleotide analyte. At least a 100-fold molar excess of the first fragment and/or the second fragment are obtained relative to the molar amount of the polynucleotide analyte. The presence of the first fragment and/or the second fragment is detected, the presence thereof indicating the presence of the polynucleotide analyte. The method has particular application to the detection of a polynucleotide analyte such as DNA. Kits for conducting methods in accordance with the present invention are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 39 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2000:34403 USPATFULL
TI Vascular endothelial growth factor 2
IN Hu, Jing-Shan, Sunnyvale, CA, United States
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, United States
Cao, Liang, South Horizons, Hong Kong
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6040157 20000321
AI US 1998-42105 19980313 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-999811, filed on 24 Dec 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5932540 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-824996, filed on 27 Mar 1997 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-465968, filed on 6 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-207550, filed on 8 Mar 1994
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ulm, John; Assistant Examiner: Saoud, Christine
LREP Human Genome Sciences Inc.
CLMN Number of Claims: 75
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 48 Drawing Figure(s); 47 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5292
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are human VEGF2 polypeptides, biologically active, diagnostically or therapeuticall sefl fragments, analogs, or derivatives thereof, and DNA (RNA) enco such VEGF2 polypeptides. Also provided are procedures for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques and antibodies and antagonists against such polypeptides. Such polypeptides may be used therapeutically for stimulating wound healing and for vascular tissue repair. Also provided are methods of using the antibodies and antagonists to inhibit tumor angiogenesis and thus tumor growth, inflammation, diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, and psoriasis.

L6 ANSWER 40 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 2000:24448 USPATFULL

TI Method for introducing defined sequences at the 3' end of polynucleotides
IN Laney, Maureen, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Chen, Yan, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Hahnenberger, Karen M., Cupertino, CA, United States
PA Behring Diagnostics GmbH, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6030774 20000229
AI US 1995-479745 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-140349, filed on 20 Oct 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5679512 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-923079, filed on 31 Jul 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campbell, Eggerton A.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2341
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for extending a primer to produce a single stranded polydeoxynucleotide that has two or more defined sequences. A combination is provided which comprises a template polynucleotide, a blocker polynucleotide, a primer polynucleotide and a polynucleotide Q. The template polynucleotide has three sequences T1, T2 and T3 wherein T1 is non-contiguous and 3' of T3 and wherein the 5' end of T3 is 5' of the 5' end of T2. The primer polynucleotide has a second defined sequence at its 3' end that is hybridizable with T1. The blocker polynucleotide has sequence B1 that is hybridizable with T3. Polynucleotide Q has sequences S1 and S2 wherein S1 is 3' of S2 and homologous with T2 and S2 is complementary to a first defined sequence that is to be introduced at the 3' end of the polynucleotide primer, when it is extended during the method of the invention. Polynucleotide Q is either attached to the 5' end of the blocker polynucleotide or present as a separate reagent. The primer is extended along the template polynucleotide and along at least a portion of sequence T2 and thereafter along the polynucleotide Q to give a single stranded polynucleotide having two or more defined sequences.

L6 ANSWER 41 OF 94 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:626345 CAPLUS
DN 131:252546
TI Diagnostics and ***vaccines*** for mycobacterial infections of animals and humans using mpa gene encoding Mycobacterium ***paratuberculosis*** acylase
IN Hermon-Taylor, John; Bull, Timothy John
PA St. George's Hospital Medical School, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9949054	A1	19990930	WO 1999-GB849	19990318
W: AU, CA, JP, NZ, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9929472	A1	19991018	AU 1999-29472	19990318

EP 1062347 A1 20001227 EP 1999-910540 19990318
R: BE, DE, DK, FR, GB, NL, IE
PRAI GB 1998-6093 A 19980320
WO 1999-GB849 W 19990318
AB This invention relates to the protein, Mycobacterium ***paratuberculosis*** acylase (mpa) and the gene encoding mpa, which the authors have identified in the pathogen Mycobacterium ***paratuberculosis*** Mptb (also designated Mycobacterium avium subspecies ***paratuberculosis*** MAP), and to their use in the diagnosis of Mptb/MAP infections in animals and humans, as well as their use as components of ***vaccines*** for the prevention and treatment of diseases caused by Mptb/MAP . The importance of an intact uninterrupted mpa gene as a determinant of pathogenicity in Mptb/MAP is recognized and the invention also provides attenuated strains of normally pathogenic Mptb/MAP and other mycobacteria in which mpa has been inactivated, for use as ***vaccines*** .
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 42 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1999:163855 USPATFULL
TI Chemiluminescent compounds and methods of use
IN Singh, Sharat, San Jose, CA, United States
Singh, Rajendra, Mountain View, CA, United States
Meneghini, Frank, Keene, NH, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Dade Behring Marburg GmbH, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6002000 19991214
AI US 1996-661849 19960611 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-373678, filed on 17 Jan 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5545834 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-916453, filed on 20 Jul 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ford, John M.; Assistant Examiner: Kifle, Bruck
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1805
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are disclosed for determining an analyte in a medium suspected of containing the analyte. One method comprises providing (1) combining a medium suspected of containing the analyte and a novel chemiluminescent compound, (2) combining a means for chemically activating the chemiluminescent compound; and (3) detecting the amount of luminescence generated by the chemiluminescent compound. The amount of luminescence generated is related to the amount of analyte in the medium. The chemiluminescent compound can be chemically activated by hydrogen peroxide. Compositions and kits are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 43 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1999:155521 USPATFULL
TI L5 shuttle phasmids
IN Jacobs, William R., City Island, NY, United States
Hatfull, Graham F., Pittsburgh, PA, United States
Bardarov, Stoyan, Bronx, NY, United States
McAdam, Ruth, Essendon, United Kingdom
PA Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5994137 19991130
AI US 1998-75904 19980511 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-247901, filed on 23 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5750384, issued on 12 May 1998 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-57531, filed on 29 Apr 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-833431, filed on 7 Feb 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Degen, Nancy; Assistant Examiner: Schwartzman, Robert
LREP Amster, Rothstein & Ebenstein
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2996
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention is directed to L5 shuttle phasmids capable of delivering foreign DNA into mycobacteria and to methods of producing L5 shuttle phasmids. In addition, this invention is directed to a method of generating mycobacterial ***mutations*** and to a method of producing mycobacterial ***vaccines*** .

L6 ANSWER 44 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1999:128431 USPATFULL
TI Promoter of M. ***paratuberculosis*** and its use for the expression of immunogenic sequences
IN Murray, Alan, Palmerston North, New Zealand
Gheorghiu, Marina, Neuilly-Sur-Seine, France
Gicquel, Brigitte, Paris, France
PA Institut Pasteur, Paris Cedex, France (non-U.S. corporation)
Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5968815 19991019
WO 9308284 19930429
AI US 1994-211718 19941006 (8)
WO 1992-EP2431 19921023
19941006 PCT 371 date
19941006 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI FR 1991-13227 19911025
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Guzo, David; Assistant Examiner: Degen, Nancy J.
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 45
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 54 Drawing Figure(s); 50 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1643
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a nucleotide sequence which is present at a position adjacent to the 5' end of the reverse sequence complementary to the open reading frame coding for a potential transposase contained in the insertion element IS900 in Mycobacterium ***paratuberculosis*** . The nucleotide sequence has promoter functions and contains important signals for the regulation of transcription and translation. The invention also relates to methods for cloning and expressing heterologous proteins using such regulatory sequences, to vectors and transformed host cells containing these sequences, and to immunogenic compositions prepared by expression of nucleotide sequences placed under control of these regulatory sequences.

L6 ANSWER 45 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1999:128349 USPATFULL
TI Mycobacteriophages and uses thereof
IN Bloom, Barry R., Hastings on Hudson, NY, United States
Davis, Ronald W., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Jacobs, Jr., William R., Bronx, NY, United States
Young, Richard A., Winchester, MA, United States
Husson, Robert N., Takoma Park, MD, United States
PA Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford, Jr. University, Stanford, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5968733 19991019
AI US 1998-14560 19980128 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-463942, filed on 5 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5854055 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-361944, filed on 5 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5504005 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-223089, filed on 22 Jul 1988, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-216390, filed on 7 Jul 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-163546, filed on 3 Mar 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-20451, filed on 2 Mar 1987, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: LeGuyader, John L.
LREP Amster, Rothstein & Ebenstein
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 26 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2220
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Recombinant mycobacterial ***vaccine*** vehicles capable of expressing DNA of interest which encodes at least one protein antigen for at least one pathogen against which an immune response is desired and which can be incorporated into the mycobacteria or stably integrated into the mycobacterial genome. The ***vaccine*** vehicles are useful for administration to mammalian hosts for purposes of immunization. A recombinant vector which replicates in E. coli but not in mycobacteria is also disclosed. The recombinant vector includes 1) a mycobacterial gene or portions thereof, necessary for recombination with homologous sequences in the genome of mycobacteria transformed with the recombinant plasmid; 2) all or a portion of a gene which encodes a polypeptide or protein whose expression is desired in mycobacteria transformed with the recombinant plasmid; 3) DNA sequences necessary for replication and selection in E. coli; and 4) DNA sequences necessary for selection in mycobacteria (e.g., drug resistance). The present invention also relates to two types of recombinant vectors useful in introducing DNA of interest into mycobacteria, where it is expressed. One type of vector is a recombinant phasmid capable of replicating as a plasmid in E. coli and of lysogenizing a mycobacterial host. The other type of vector is a recombinant plasmid which can be introduced into mycobacteria, where it is stably maintained extrachromosomally.

L6 ANSWER 46 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1999:92783 USPATFULL
TI Chemiluminescent compounds and methods of use
IN Singh, Sharat, San Jose, CA, United States
Singh, Rajendra, Mountain View, CA, United States

Meneghini, Frank, Keene, NH, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Dade Behring Marburg GmbH, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5936070 19990810
AI US 1996-664269 19960611 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-373678, filed on 17 Jan 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5545834 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-916453, filed on 20 Jul 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ceperley, Mary E.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1818
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are disclosed for determining an analyte in a medium suspected of containing the analyte. One method comprises providing (1) combining a medium suspected of containing the analyte and a novel chemiluminescent compound, (2) combining a means for chemically activating the chemiluminescent compound; and (3) detecting the amount of luminescence generated by the chemiluminescent compound. The amount of luminescence generated is related to the amount of analyte in the medium. The chemiluminescent compound can be chemically activated by hydrogen peroxide. Compositions and kits are also disclosed.

The chemiluminiscent compound is a spiro-acridan and has ##STR1## where X and Y are independently O, S, Se or NH; and Z is a chain 1-5 atoms in length; 0 to 8 hydrogens of the compound alone or taken together, may be replaced an alkyl, alkylidine, aryl aralkyl, or an alkyl, aryl or aralkyl substituted with one or more radicals of functional groups; 1 to 4 of the aromatic carbon atoms may be replaced by nitrogen atoms; and 0 to 1 hydrogens may be replaced by a specific binding pair member or fluorescent group.

L6 ANSWER 47 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1999:69620 USPATFULL
TI Homogeneous amplification and detection of nucleic acids
IN Liu, Yen Ping, Cupertino, CA, United States
Patel, Rajesh D., Fremont, CA, United States
Kurn, Nurith, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Lin, Claire, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel J., Los Altos, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Dade Behring Inc., Deerfield, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5914230 19990622
AI US 1996-771624 19961220 (8)
PRAI US 1995-9090P 19951222 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Degen, Nancy; Assistant Examiner: Yucel, Irem
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J
CLMN Number of Claims: 53
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2874
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method for detecting or amplifying and detecting a target polynucleotide sequence. The method comprises

providing in combination (i) a medium suspected of containing the target polynucleotide sequence, (ii) all reagents required for conducting an amplification of the target polynucleotide sequence when amplification is desired, and (iii) two oligonucleotide probes capable of binding to a single strand of the product of the amplification. At least one of the probes has two sequences that either (i) are non-contiguous and bind to contiguous or non-contiguous sites on the single strand or (ii) can bind to non-contiguous sites on the single strand. Each probe may contain a label. The combination is subjected to conditions for amplifying the target polynucleotide sequence. Next, the combination is subjected to conditions under which both of the probes hybridize to one of the strands to form a termolecular complex, which is detected by means of the label.

L6 ANSWER 48 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1999:33776 USPATFULL
TI Detection of nucleic acids by formation of template-dependent product
IN Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Western, Linda M., San Mateo, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel J., Los Altos, CA, United States
PA Dade Behring Marburg GmbH, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5882867 19990316
AI US 1995-486301 19950607 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Whisenant, Ethan
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1537
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for detecting a target polynucleotide sequence. The method comprises incubating an oligonucleotide with the target polynucleotide sequence and a nucleotide polymerase under isothermal conditions wherein at least one nucleotide is added to the 3'-terminus of the oligonucleotide to provide an extended oligonucleotide having the additional nucleotides. The presence of extended oligonucleotide is detected as an indication of the presence of the target polynucleotide sequence. The method has particular application to the detection of DNA.

L6 ANSWER 49 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1999:33768 USPATFULL
TI Internal positive controls for nucleic acid amplification
IN Western, Linda M., San Mateo, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel J., Los Altos, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5882857 19990316
AI US 1995-475283 19950607 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Rees, Dianne
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 61
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2081
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to an improvement in a method for amplifying a target sequence of a target polynucleotide. The method comprises combining a sample suspected of containing the target polynucleotide with reagents for amplifying the target sequence and subjecting the combination to conditions wherein the target sequence if present is amplified. The present improvement comprises including in the combination a control oligonucleotide and a control polynucleotide that has a sequence that is hybridizable with the control oligonucleotide. When the control oligonucleotide is bound to the control polynucleotide, the ability of a primer to chain extend along the control polynucleotide is reduced. Optionally, the control oligonucleotide is part of the control polynucleotide. The method finds particular application in the area of nucleic acid amplification and detection.

L6 ANSWER 50 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1999:21886 USPATFULL
TI Sequence-specific detection of nucleic acid hybrids using a DNA-binding molecule or assembly capable of discriminating perfect hybrids from non-perfect hybrids
IN Weininger, Susan, Seattle, WA, United States
Weininger, Arthur M., Seattle, WA, United States
PA The Gene Pool, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5871902 19990216
AI US 1994-353476 19941209 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.
LREP Saliwanchik, Lloyd & Saliwanchik
CLMN Number of Claims: 40
ECL Exemplary Claim: 3
DRWN 27 Drawing Figure(s); 27 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3956
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention is a novel method for detecting and localizing specific nucleic acid sequences in a sample with a high degree of sensitivity and specificity. The method and novel compositions used in the method involve the use of Probe Nucleic Acids, the production of nucleic acid binding regions and the use of nucleic acid Target Binding Assemblies to detect and localize specific Target Nucleic Acids. The detection and localization of the Target Nucleic Acid is accomplished even in the presence of nucleic acids which have similar sequences. The method provides for a high degree of amplification of the signal produced by each specific binding event. In particular, methods and compositions are presented for the detection of HIV and HPV DNA in samples. These methods and compositions find use in diagnosis of disease, genetic monitoring, forensics, and analysis of nucleic acid mixtures. Some of the novel compositions used in the detection method are useful in preventing or treating pathogenic conditions.

L6 ANSWER 51 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1999:18729 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant ***vaccines*** to break self-tolerance
IN Rock, Edwin P., 4535 Hawthorne St., Washington, DC, United States 20016
PI US 5869057 19990209
AI US 1997-944982 19971007 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-472455, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Achutamurthy, Ponnathapura; Assistant Examiner: Bui, Phuong T.

LREP Keil & Weinkauf
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 20 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2000
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to ***vaccines*** , specifically to the use of recombinant DNA technology to immunize against self proteins and to induce antibody against self protein in mammals. A process is described in which DNA sequences encoding a microbial gene product and a self gene protein are joined and expressed by means of a suitable DNA vector and a non-pathogenic microbial strain. The present invention further relates to the isolation and purification of a fusion peptide combining the non-toxic B subunit of an enterotoxigenic strain of E. coli (LTB) with the carboxyl terminal peptide (CTP) of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), as well as to the use of this fusion protein for immunological prophylaxis and therapy.

L6 ANSWER 52 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:115714 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical dipeptide compositions and methods of use thereof: immunodepressants
IN Khavinson, Vladimir Kh., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Morozov, Vyacheslav G., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
PA Cytran, Inc., Kirkland, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5811399 19980922
AI US 4509048 19950526 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 278463, filed on 21 Jul 1994, now abandoned And Ser. No. 337341, filed on 10 Nov 1994, now patented, Pat. No. 5538951 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 257495, filed on 7 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. 783518, filed on 28 Oct 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 678129, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Tsang, Cecilia J.; Assistant Examiner: Harle, Jennifer
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 8863
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treatment of subjects for decreasing cell mediated autoimmunity or humoral autoimmunity by administering an R'-Glu-Trp-R" pharmaceutical preparation useful in subjects having autoimmune diseases.

L6 ANSWER 53 OF 94 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1998:338145 CAPLUS
DN 129:24153
TI Recombinant mycobacteria auxotrophic for diaminopimelate with ***mutations*** in the aspartokinase and/or aspartic .beta.-semialdehyde dehydrogenase genes
IN Pavelka, Martin S., Jr.; Jacobs, William, Jr.
PA Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI WO 9820898 A1 19980522 WO 1997-US20276 19971111
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 6221364 B1 20010424 US 1996-747177 19961112
AU 9853549 A1 19980603 AU 1998-53549 19971111
EP 959902 A1 19991201 EP 1997-950585 19971111
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI
PRAI US 1996-747177 A 19961112
WO 1997-US20276 W 19971111

AB The present invention refers in general to novel recombinant mycobacteria that are auxotrophic for diaminopimelate. Specifically, the recombinant auxotrophic mycobacteria contain ***mutations*** in the aspartokinase gene ask and/or the L-aspartic-.beta.-semialdehyde dehydrogenase gene asd. The essentiality of these particular genes is detd. using a novel counter-selectable marker system based upon the well-known phenomenon that streptomycin resistance mediated by ***mutations*** in the rspL gene (encoding ribosomal protein S12) is recessive to the wild-type rspL gene. The counter-selection system for allelic exchange uses a strain with a chromosomal ***mutation*** in rspL conferring streptomycin resistance (mc21255), and the wild-type rspL gene cloned in a suicide vector unable to replicate in mycobacteria pYUB608. The mycobacterium may be ***mutated*** by illegitimate recombination of DNA into the mycobacterial chromosome, or by homologous recombination, or by the insertion of a mycobacterial transposon into a mycobacterial gene, or by the transfection of a mycobacterium with a vector which includes a pair of inverted repeat sequences and DNA encoding a transposase. In particular, this invention relates to novel auxotrophic recombinant mycobacteria, to methods of making the mycobacteria, and to uses of the mycobacteria to deliver ***vaccines*** and in the prevention and treatment of diseases or conditions assocd. with mycobacteria. This invention also provides for uses of the mycobacteria in drug screening processes.

L6 ANSWER 54 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:162325 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant mycobacteria
IN Bloom, Barry R., Hastings on Hudson, NY, United States
Jacobs, Jr., William R., Bronx, NY, United States
Davis, Ronald W., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Young, Richard A., Winchester, MA, United States
Husson, Robert N., Takoma Park, MD, United States
PA Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, a Division of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5854055 19981229
AI US 1995-463942 19950605 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-361944, filed on 5 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5504005 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-223089, filed on 22 Jul 1988, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1988-216390, filed on 7 Jul 1988, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US -361944 Ser. No. Ser. No. US -223089 And Ser. No. US -216390 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-163546, filed on 3 Mar 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-20451, filed on 2 Mar 1987, now abandoned

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Guzo, David; Assistant Examiner: MGarry, Sean
LREP Amster, Rothstein & Ebenstein
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 23 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2205
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Recombinant mycobacterial ***vaccine*** vehicles capable of expressing DNA of interest which encodes at least one protein antigen for at least one pathogen against which an immune response is desired and which can be incorporated into the mycobacteria or stably integrated into the mycobacterial genome. The ***vaccine*** vehicles are useful for administration to mammalian hosts for purposes of immunization. A recombinant vector which replicates in E. coli but not in mycobacteria is also disclosed. The recombinant vector includes 1) a mycobacterial gene or portions thereof, necessary for recombination with homologous sequences in the genome of mycobacteria transformed with the recombinant plasmid; 2) all or a portion of a gene which encodes a polypeptide or protein whose expression is desired in mycobacteria transformed with the recombinant plasmid; 3) DNA sequences necessary for replication and selection in E. coli; and 4) DNA sequences necessary for selection in mycobacteria (e.g., drug resistance). The present invention also relates to two types of recombinant vectors useful in introducing DNA of interest into mycobacteria, where it is expressed. One type of vector is a recombinant plasmid capable of replicating as a plasmid in E. coli and of lysogenizing a mycobacterial host. The other type of vector is a recombinant plasmid which can be introduced into mycobacteria, where it is stably maintained extrachromosomally.

L6 ANSWER 55 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:159695 USPATFULL
TI Probes, kits and methods for the detection and differentiation of mycobacteria
IN McAdam, Ruth Anne, Bronx, NY, United States
Dale, Jeremy Watson, Guildford, United Kingdom
Zainuddin, Zainul Fadziruddin Bin, Penang, Malaysia
Catty, David, Birmingham, England
PA Cogent Limited, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5851761 19981222
AI US 1993-160524 19931201 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1991-752661, filed on 18 Oct 1991, now abandoned
PRAI GB 1989-3968 19890222
GB 1990-411 19900109
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Houtteman, Scott W.
LREP Dreger, Walter H., Brunelle, Jan P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1100
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides nucleotide probes, kits and methods for the detection and differentiation of Mycobacteria. The gene probes, kits and methods are useful for the diagnosis of tuberculosis and/or for epidemiological study tools for investigating the progress of infections caused by Mycobacteria.

The gene probes as provided comprise part or all of nucleotide sequences

provided in the soecification or an allele or a derivative of the nucleotide sequences.

The gene probes can distinguish between M.tuberculosis, M.bovis and BCG as well as being able to distinguish between different strains of M.tuberculosis. The probes do not show significant hybridisation to nucleic acids from M. ***paratuberculosis*** , M.intracellulare, M.scrofulaceum, M.phlei, M.fortuitum, M.kansasii, M.avium, M.malnioense. M.flavescens, M.gordonae and M.chelonei.

L6 ANSWER 56 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:131529 USPATFULL
TI Kits for nucleic acid amplification kit using single primer
IN Rose, Samuel, Mountain View, CA, United States
Goodman, Thomas C., Mountain View, CA, United States
Western, Linda M., Mountain View, CA, United States
Becker, Martin, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Behring Diagnostics GmbH, Deerfield, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5827649 19981027
AI US 1994-242931 19940516 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-109852, filed on 20 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-734030, filed on 22 Jul 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-399795, filed on 29 Aug 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-299282, filed on 19 Jan 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marschel, Ardin H.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1889
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for determining the presence of a polynucleotide analyte in a sample suspected of containing the analyte. The method comprises (a) forming as a result of the presence of an analyte a single stranded polynucleotide comprising a target polynucleotide binding sequence flanked by first and second polynucleotide sequences that differ from the sequence of the analyte or a sequence complementary to the analyte sequence, (b) forming multiple copies of the single stranded polynucleotide, and (c) detecting the single stranded polynucleotide. Also disclosed is a method of producing at least one copy of a single stranded polynucleotide. The method comprises (a) forming in the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and template dependent polynucleotide polymerase an extension of a polynucleotide primer at least the 3'-end of which has at least a 10 base sequence hybridizable with a second sequence flanking the 3'-end of the single stranded polynucleotide, the second sequence being partially or fully complementary with at least a 10 base first sequence flanking the 5' end of the single stranded polynucleotide, (b) dissociating the extended polynucleotide primer and the single stranded polynucleotide, (c) repeating step a and (d) dissociating the extended polynucleotide primer and the copy of the single stranded polynucleotide.

L6 ANSWER 57 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:111911 USPATFULL
TI Method for treatment of purulent inflammatory diseases

IN Morozov, Vyacheslav G., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Khavinson, Vladimir Kh., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
PA Cytoven J.V., Kirkland, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5807830 19980915
AI US 1995-452061 19950526 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-337341, filed on 10 Nov 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5538951 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-278463, filed on 21 Jul 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257495, filed on 7 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-783518, filed on 28 Oct 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-678129, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989, now abandoned
PRAI SU 1987-4352833 19871230
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Fredman, Jeffrey
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 8879
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides methods of treating purulent inflammatory diseases by administering L-Glu-L-Trp or a salt thereof.

L6 ANSWER 58 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:95391 USPATFULL
TI Detection of nucleic acids by target-catalyzed product formation
IN Western, Linda M., San Mateo, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel J., Los Altos, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Dade Behring Marburg GmbH, Deerfield, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5792614 19980811
AI US 1996-691627 19960802 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-363169, filed on 23 Dec 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J., Maiorana, David M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1589
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for modifying an oligonucleotide, which method has application to the detection of a polynucleotide analyte. An oligonucleotide is reversibly hybridized with a polynucleotide, for example, a polynucleotide analyte, in the presence of a 5'-nuclease under isothermal conditions. The polynucleotide analyte serves as a recognition element to enable a 5'-nuclease to cleave the oligonucleotide to provide (i) a first fragment that is substantially non-hybridizable to the polynucleotide analyte and (ii) a second fragment that lies 3' of the first fragment (in the intact oligonucleotide) and is substantially hybridizable to the polynucleotide analyte. At least a 100-fold molar excess of the first fragment and/or the second fragment are obtained relative to the molar amount of the polynucleotide analyte. The presence of the first fragment and/or the second fragment is detected, the presence thereof indicating the

presence of the polynucleotide analyte. The method has particular application to the detection of a polynucleotide analyte such as DNA. Kits for conducting methods in accordance with the present invention are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 59 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:85774 USPATFULL
TI Mycobacteria virulence factors and a novel method for their identification
IN Jacobs, Jr., William R., City Island, NY, United States
Bloom, Barry R., Hastings-on-Hudson, NY, United States
Collins, Desmond Michael, Wellington, New Zealand
de Lisle, Geoffrey W., Wellington, New Zealand
Pascopella, Lisa, Hamilton, MT, United States
Kawakami, Riku Pamela, Wellington, New Zealand
PA Agresearch, New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Ltd., New Zealand (non-U.S. corporation)
Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5783386 19980721
AI US 1994-363255 19941223 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-292695, filed on 18 Aug 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-265579, filed on 24 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-201880, filed on 24 Feb 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Housel, James C.; Assistant Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P.
LREP Morrison & Foerster LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 34 Drawing Figure(s); 32 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2923
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Polynucleotides associated with virulence in mycobacteria, and particularly a fragment of DNA isolated from M. bovis that contains a region encoding a putative sigma factor. Also provided are methods for a DNA sequence or sequences associated with virulence determinants in mycobacteria, and particularly in M. tuberculosis and M. bovis. The invention also provides corresponding polynucleotides associated with avirulence in mycobacteria. In addition, the invention provides a method for producing strains with altered virulence or other properties which can themselves be used to identify and manipulate individual genes.

L6 ANSWER 60 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:72601 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical dipeptide compositions and methods of use thereof: systemic toxicity
IN Morozov, Vyacheslav G., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Khavinson, Vladimir Kh., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
PA Cytran, Inc., Kirkland, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5770576 19980623
AI US 1995-452077 19950526 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-337341, filed on 10 Nov 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5538951 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-278463, filed on 21 Jul 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257495, filed on 7 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-783518, filed

on 28 Oct 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-678129, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.; Assistant Examiner: Harle, Jennifer
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 8823
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treatment of subjects with systemic toxicity by administering an R'-Glu-Trp-R" pharmaceutical preparation.

L6 ANSWER 61 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:51467 USPATFULL
TI L5 shuttle phasmids
IN Jacobs, William R., City Island, NY, United States
Hatfull, Graham F., Pittsburgh, PA, United States
Bardarov, Stoyan, Bronx, NY, United States
McAdam, Ruth, Utrecht, Netherlands
PA Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, a division of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
University of Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5750384 19980512
AI US 1994-247901 19940523 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-57531, filed on 29 Apr 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-833431, filed on 7 Feb 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Elliott, George C.; Assistant Examiner: Schwartzman, Robert
LREP Amster, Rothstein & Ebenstein
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 15
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1850
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention is directed to L5 shuttle phasmids capable of delivering foreign DNA into mycobacteria and to methods of producing L5 shuttle phasmids. In addition, this invention is directed to a method of generating mycobacterial ***mutations*** and to a method of producing mycobacterial ***vaccines*** .

L6 ANSWER 62 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:36577 USPATFULL
TI Vectors and prokaryotes which autocatalytically delete antibiotic resistance
IN Haun, Shirley L., Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Stover, Charles K., Mercer Island, WA, United States
Hatfull, Graham, Pittsburgh, PA, United States
Hanson, Mark S., Columbia, MD, United States
Jacobs, William R., City Island, NY, United States
PA MedImmune, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5736367 19980407
AI US 1995-425380 19950420 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-861002, filed on 31 Mar 1992
DT Utility

FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fleisher, Mindy; Assistant Examiner: Weiss, Bonnie D.
LREP Herron, Charles J., Olstein, Elliot M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 42 Drawing Figure(s); 39 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1027
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A vector and a prokaryote transformed therewith which includes nucleic acid sequences which make possible the autocatalytic deletion of nucleotide sequences encoding an antibiotic resistance phenotype. The prokaryote can be a bacterium, and in particular a mycobacterium. Such transformed mycobacteria may be employed in ***vaccines*** , thereby eliminating the attendant risk of ***vaccines*** including antibiotic resistance markers.

L6 ANSWER 63 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:28061 USPATFULL
TI Methods for normalizing numbers of lymphocytes
IN Morozov, Vyacheslav G., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Khavinson, Vladimir Kh., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
PA Cytoven J.V., Kirkland, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5728680 19980317
AI US 1995-452411 19950526 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-337341, filed on 10 Nov 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5538951 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-278463, filed on 21 Jul 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257495, filed on 7 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-783518, filed on 28 Oct 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-678129, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989, now abandoned
PRAI SU 1987-4352833 19871230
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Ungar, Susan
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 8309
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides methods for normalizing the numbers of lymphocytes in animals by administering the dipeptide L-Glu-L-Trp.

L6 ANSWER 64 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 1998:6916 USPATFULL
TI Photoactivatable chemiluminescent matrices
IN Pease, John S., Los Altos, CA, United States
Kirakossian, Hrair, San Jose, CA, United States
Wagner, Daniel B., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc., San Jose, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5709994 19980120
AI US 1995-470862 19950606 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-923069, filed on 31 Jul 1992
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Myers, Carla J.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 74

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3237
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for labeling a material are disclosed. The methods comprise combining with the material (a) a photosensitizer capable upon irradiation of generating singlet oxygen and (b) a chemiluminescent compound capable of being activated by singlet oxygen wherein the photosensitizer and the chemiluminescent compound are incorporated in a particulate matrix or a non-particulate solid matrix. The particulate matrix can be solid or fluid. The methods allow for generating delayed luminescence, which can be realized upon irradiation of the matrix. The methods have application to the determination of an analyte in a medium suspected of containing the analyte. One method comprises subjecting a medium suspected of containing an analyte to conditions under which a complex of specific binding pair (sbp) members is formed in relation to the presence of the analyte and determining whether the sbp member complex has formed by employing as a label a single composition having both chemiluminescent and photosensitizer properties. Upon activation of the photosensitizer property singlet oxygen is generated and activates the chemiluminescent property. Compositions and kits are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 65 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 97:104614 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for detecting and treating mycobacterial infections using an INHA gene
IN Jacobs, Jr., William R., City Island, NY, United States
Collins, Desmond Michael, Wellington, New Zealand
Banerjee, Asesh, Bronx, NY, United States
de Lisle, Geoffrey William, Upper Hutt, New Zealand
Wilson, Theresa Mary, Wainuiomata, New Zealand
PA AgResearch, New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5686590 19971111
AI US 1994-241766 19940512 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-62409, filed on 14 May 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ziska, Suzanne E.
LREP Monroy, Gladys H.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 28 Drawing Figure(s); 28 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1570
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The embodiments of the invention are based upon the identification and characterization of genes that determine mycobacterial resistance to the antibiotic isoniazid (INH) and its analogs. These genes, termed inhA, encode a polypeptide, InhA, that is the target of action of mycobacteria for isoniazid. The sequences of wild-type INH-sensitive as well as allelic or ***mutant*** INH-resistant inhA genes and their operons are provided. Also provided are isolated InhA polypeptides of both the INH-resistant and INH-sensitive types.

L6 ANSWER 66 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 97:104285 USPATFULL
TI Method of stabilizing enzyme conjugates
IN Skold, Carl N., Mountain View, CA, United States
Henson, Margaret, Mountain View, CA, United States
Houts, Thomas Michael, Mountain View, CA, United States

Gibbons, Ian, Portola Valley, CA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5686253 19971111
AI US 1995-450744 19950525 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-616115, filed on 20 Nov 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Saunders, David
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 44
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1905
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for stabilizing a conjugate of an enzyme and a member of a specific binding pair (enzyme conjugate). The method comprises the step of combining the enzyme conjugate with an effective amount of an antibody for the enzyme where the antibody does not substantially inhibit the activity of the enzyme. The invention has application to assays for the determination of an analyte wherein enzyme conjugates are employed. The improvement comprises employing as a reagent in the assay an immune complex of an enzyme conjugate and an antibody for the enzyme where the antibody does not substantially inhibit the activity of the enzyme. Compositions comprising such an immune complex and kits comprising such an immune complex in packaged combination with other assay reagents are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 67 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 97:101637 USPATFULL
TI Methods for producing a single stranded polydeoxynucleotide having two different defined sequences and kits
IN Laney, Maureen, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Chen, Yan, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Hahnenberger, Karen M., Cupertino, CA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5683879 19971104
AI US 1995-475236 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-140349, filed on 20 Oct 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-923079, filed on 31 Jul 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campbell, Eggerton A.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2461
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for extending a primer to produce a single stranded polydeoxynucleotide that has two or more defined sequences. A combination is provided which comprises a template polynucleotide, a blocker polynucleotide, a primer polynucleotide and a polynucleotide Q. The template polynucleotide has three sequences T1, T2 and T3 wherein T1 is non-contiguous and 3' of T3 and wherein the 5' end of T3 is 5' of the 5' end of T2. The primer polynucleotide has a second defined sequence at its 3' end that is hybridizable with T1. The blocker polynucleotide has

sequence B1 that is hybridizable with T3. Polynucleotide Q has sequences S1 and S2 wherein S1 is 3' of S2 and homologous with T2 and S2 is complementary to a first defined sequence that is to be introduced at the 3' end of the polynucleotide primer, when it is extended during the method of the invention. Polynucleotide Q is either attached to the 5' end of the blocker polynucleotide or present as a separate reagent. The primer is extended along the template polynucleotide and along at least a portion of sequence T2 and thereafter along the polynucleotide Q to give a single stranded polynucleotide having two or more defined sequences.

L6 ANSWER 68 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 97:96713 USPATFULL
TI Method for introducing defined sequences at the 3'end of polynucleotides
IN Laney, Maureen, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Chen, Yan, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Hahnenberger, Karen M., Cupertino, CA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5679512 19971021
AI US 1993-140349 19931020 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-923079, filed on 31 Jul 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Campbell, Eggerton
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 39
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2595
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for extending a primer to produce a single stranded polydeoxynucleotide that has two or more defined sequences. A combination is provided which comprises a template polynucleotide, a blocker polynucleotide, a primer polynucleotide and a polynucleotide Q. The template polynucleotide has three sequences T1, T2 and T3 wherein T1 is non-contiguous and 3' of T3 and wherein the 5' end of T3 is 5' of the 5' end of T2. The primer polynucleotide has a second defined sequence at its 3' end that is hybridizable with T1. The blocker polynucleotide has sequence B1 that is hybridizable with T3. Polynucleotide Q has sequences S1 and S2 wherein S1 is 3' of S2 and homologous with T2 and S2 is complementary to a first defined sequence that is to be introduced at the 3' end of the polynucleotide primer, when it is extended during the method of the invention. Polynucleotide Q is either attached to the 5' end of the blocker polynucleotide or present as a separate reagent. The primer is extended along the template polynucleotide and along at least a portion of sequence T2 and thereafter along the polynucleotide Q to give a single stranded polynucleotide having two or more defined sequences.

L6 ANSWER 69 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 97:88865 USPATFULL
TI Methods of use for and kits containing chemiluminescent compounds
IN Singh, Sharat, San Jose, CA, United States
Singh, Rajendra, Mountain View, CA, United States
Meneghini, Frank, Keene, NH, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5672478 19970930
AI US 1996-661846 19960611 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-373678, filed on 17 Jan 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5545834 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-916453, filed on 20 Jul 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marschel, Ardin H.; Assistant Examiner: Riley, Jezia
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1892
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are disclosed for determining an analyte in a medium suspected of containing the analyte. One method comprises providing (1) combining a medium suspected of containing the analyte and a novel chemiluminescent compound, (2) combining a means for chemically activating the chemiluminescent compound; and (3) detecting the amount of luminescence generated by the chemiluminescent compound. The amount of luminescence generated is related to the amount of analyte in the medium. The chemiluminescent compound can be chemically activated by hydrogen peroxide. Compositions and kits are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 70 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 97:49519 USPATFULL
TI Heterogeneous assay using a pendulous drop
IN Meltzer, Robert J., Kirkland, WA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5637467 19970610
AI US 1995-412636 19950329 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-960032, filed on 13 Oct 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Housel, James C.; Assistant Examiner: King, Theresa
LREP Precivale, Shelley G., Kaku, Janet K., Clarke, Pauline Ann
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1529
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB As method of determining an analyte is described, where a medium suspected of containing an analyte is drawn into a capillary tube by capillary action, such that if the analyte is present, it becomes immobilized in the tube. This medium is expelled from the tube and, optionally, one or more additional reagents are similarly drawn up and expelled. When the last fluid is expelled from the tube, a pendulous drop is caused to form at the opening of the capillary tube and is examined for the presence or intensity of the signal, which is related to the presence or amount of analyte in the medium.

L6 ANSWER 71 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 97:44925 USPATFULL
TI DNA polymerase III .beta.-subunit from mycobacteriophage DS6A
IN Pearson, Robert E., Durham, NC, United States
Dickson, Julie A., Raleigh, NC, United States
Hamilton, Paul T., Cary, NC, United States
Little, Michael C., Raleigh, NC, United States
Beyer, Jr., Wayne F., Bahama, NC, United States

PA Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5633159 19970527
AI US 1995-402068 19950310 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hendricks, Keith D.
LREP Fugit, Donna R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1114
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Mycobacteriophage DS6A has been characterized and found to specifically infect all species of the TB complex, without any detectable infection of mycobacteria species other than those of the TB complex. DNA sequence analysis revealed several potential open reading frames, including one encoding a protein analogous to gp37 of mycobacteriophage L5 and a second encoding a protein with significant homology to the S. coelicolor DNA polymerase .beta. subunit. Based on the DNA sequence analysis, cloning sites can be identified for insertion of reporter genes, making DS6A useful as a reporter phage for specific detection and identification of species of the TB complex.

L6 ANSWER 72 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 97:29389 USPATFULL
TI Method of calibration with photoactivatable chemiluminescent matrices
IN Pease, John S., Los Altos, CA, United States
Kirakossian, Hrair, San Jose, CA, United States
Wagner, Daniel B., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5618732 19970408
AI US 1995-434617 19950504 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-923069, filed on 31 Jul 1992
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Snay, Jeffrey
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2936
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for labeling a material are disclosed. The methods comprise combining with the material (a) a photosensitizer capable upon irradiation of generating singlet oxygen and (b) a chemiluminescent compound capable of being activated by singlet oxygen wherein the photosensitizer and the chemiluminescent compound are incorporated in a particulate matrix or a non-particulate solid matrix. The particulate matrix can be solid or fluid. The methods allow for generating delayed luminescence, which can be realized upon irradiation of the matrix. The methods have application to the determination of an analyte in a medium suspected of containing the analyte. One method comprises subjecting a medium suspected of containing an analyte to conditions under which a complex of specific binding pair (sbp) members is formed in relation to the presence of the analyte and determining whether the sbp member complex has formed by employing as a label a single composition having both chemiluminescent and photosensitizer properties. Upon activation of the photosensitizer property singlet oxygen is generated and activates

the chemiluminescent property. Compositions and kits are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 73 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 97:22643 USPATFULL
TI Method for producing a polynucleotide for use in single primer amplification
IN Western, Linda M., San Mateo, CA, United States
Hahnenberger, Karen M., Cupertino, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel, Mountain View, CA, United States
Becker, Martin, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5612199 19970318
AI US 1994-221662 19940401 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-776538, filed on 11 Oct 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 46
ECL Exemplary Claim: 2
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1936
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for extending an extender probe to produce a single stranded polydeoxynucleotide that is free of unreacted extender probe and has two segments that are non-contiguous and complementary with each other. The method comprises the steps of (1) providing in combination (a) a polynucleotide having two non-contiguous, non-complementary nucleotide sequences S1 and S2 wherein S2 is 5' of S1 and is at least ten deoxynucleotides long, (b) an extender probe comprised of two deoxynucleotide sequences, wherein the sequence at the 3'-end of the extender probe (EP1) is hybridizable with S1 and the other of the deoxynucleotide sequences (EP2) is substantially identical to S2 and (c) means for modifying the 3'-end of extender probe that does not hybridize with the polynucleotide and (2) extending the extender probe along the polynucleotide wherein extender probe not hybridized to the polynucleotide becomes modified at its 3'-end.

L6 ANSWER 74 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 97:22627 USPATFULL
TI Mycobacteriophage specific for the mycobacterium tuberculosis complex
IN Pearson, Robert E., Durham, NC, United States
Dickson, Julie A., Raleigh, NC, United States
Hamilton, Paul T., Cary, NC, United States
Little, Michael C., Raleigh, NC, United States
Beyer, Jr., Wayne F., Bahama, NC, United States
PA Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5612182 19970318
AI US 1995-402066 19950310 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Housel, James C.; Assistant Examiner: Shaver, Jennifer
LREP Fugit, Donna R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1138

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Mycobacteriophage DS6A has been characterized and found to specifically infect all species of the TB complex, without any detectable infection of mycobacteria species other than those of the TB complex. DNA sequence analysis revealed several potential open reading frames, including one encoding a protein analogous to gp37 of mycobacteriophage L5 and a second encoding a protein with significant homology to the S. coelicolor DNA polymerase .beta. subunit. Based on the DNA sequence analysis, cloning sites can be identified for insertion of reporter genes, making DS6A useful as a reporter phage for specific detection and identification of species of the TB complex.

L6 ANSWER 75 OF 94 USPATFULL

AN 97:5872 USPATFULL

TI Method for producing a polynucleotide for use in single primer amplification

IN Rose, Samuel, Mountain View, CA, United States
Western, Linda M., Mountain View, CA, United States
Becker, Martin, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States

PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5595891 19970121

AI US 1990-555323 19900719 (7)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.

LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.

CLMN Number of Claims: 49

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1793

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method is disclosed for producing a single stranded polydeoxynucleotide having two segments that are non-contiguous and complementary with each other. The method comprises the steps of providing in combination (1) a polynucleotide having two non-contiguous, non-complementary nucleotide sequences S1 and S2 wherein S2 is 5' of S1 and is at least ten deoxynucleotides long and (2) an extender probe comprised of two deoxynucleotide sequences, wherein the sequence at the 3'-end of the extender probe is hybridizable with S1 and the other of the deoxynucleotide sequences is homologous to S2 and (b) extending the extender probe along the polynucleotide. The method can also comprise providing in the combination a polydoxynucleotide primer capable of hybridizing at least at its 3'-end with a nucleotide sequence complementary to S2 under conditions where (1) the extended extender probe is rendered single stranded, (2) the polydeoxynucleotide primer hybridizes with and is extended along the extended extender probe to form a duplex comprising extended primer, (3) the extended primer is dissociated from the duplex, and (4) the primer hybridizes with and is extended along the extended primer to form a duplex comprising extended primer, and repeating steps (3) and (4). The method finds particular application in the detection of polynucleotide analytes.

L6 ANSWER 76 OF 94 USPATFULL

AN 96:113834 USPATFULL

TI Bacterial expression vectors containing DNA encoding secretion signals of lipoproteins

IN Stover, Charles K., Silver Spring, MD, United States

PA MedImmune, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5583038 19961210

AI US 1992-977630 19921117 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-780261, filed on 21 Oct 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fleisher, Mindy; Assistant Examiner: Carter, Philip W.
LREP Olstein, Elliot M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 60 Drawing Figure(s); 64 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2112
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An expression vector for expressing a protein or polypeptide in a bacterium, which comprises a first DNA sequence encoding at least a secretion signal of a lipoprotein, and a second DNA sequence encoding a protein or fragment thereof, or polypeptide or peptide heterologous to the bacterium which expresses the protein or fragment thereof, or polypeptide or peptide. The bacterium expresses a fusion protein a lipoprotein or lipoprotein segment and the protein or fragment thereof, or polypeptide or peptide heterologous to the bacterium which expresses the protein or fragment thereof, or polypeptide or peptide. Such expression vectors increase the immunogenicity of the protein or fragment thereof, or polypeptide or peptide by enabling the protein or fragment thereof, or polypeptide or peptide to be expressed on the surface of the bacterium. Bacteria which may be transformed with the expression vector include mycobacteria such as BCG. The expression vectors of the present invention may be employed in the formation of live bacterial ***vaccines*** against Lyme disease wherein the bacteria express a surface protein of Borrelia burgdorferi, the causative agent of Lyme disease.

L6 ANSWER 77 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 96:113771 USPATFULL
TI Mycobacteriophage specific for the mycobacterium tuberculosis complex
IN Pearson, Robert E., Durham, NC, United States
Dickson, Julie A., Raleigh, NC, United States
Hamilton, Paul T., Cary, NC, United States
Little, Michael C., Raleigh, NC, United States
Beyer, Jr., Wayne F., Bahama, NC, United States
PA Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5582969 19961210
AI US 1995-508004 19950727 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-402282, filed on 10 Mar 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5476768, issued on 19 Dec 1995
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Elliott, George C.; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.
LREP Fugit, Donna R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1115
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Mycobacteriophage DS6A has been characterized and found to specifically infect all species of the TB complex, without any detectable infection of mycobacteria species other than those of the TB complex. DNA sequence analysis revealed several potential open reading frames, including one encoding a protein analogous to gp37 of mycobacteriophage L5 and a second encoding a protein with significant homology to the S. coelicolor

DNA polymerase .beta. subunit. Based on the DNA sequence analysis, cloning sites can be identified for insertion of reporter genes, making DS6A useful as a reporter phage for specific detection and identification of species of the TB complex.

L6 ANSWER 78 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 96:73076 USPATFULL
TI Chemiluminescent compounds and methods of use
IN Singh, Sharat, San Jose, CA, United States
Singh, Rajendra, Mountain View, CA, United States
Meneghini, Frank, Keene, NH, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5545834 19960813
AI US 1995-373678 19950117 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-916453, filed on 20 Jul 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Datlow, Philip I.
LREP Precivale, Shelley G., Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1932
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are disclosed for determining an analyte in a medium suspected of containing the analyte. One method comprises providing (1) combining a medium suspected of containing the analyte and a novel chemiluminescent compound, (2) combining a means for chemically activating the chemiluminescent compound; and (3) detecting the amount of luminescence generated by the chemiluminescent compound. The amount of luminescence generated is related to the amount of analyte in the medium. The chemiluminescent compound can be chemically activated by hydrogen peroxide. Compositions and kits are also disclosed. The chemiluminescent compound is a spiro-acridan and has ##STR1## where X and Y are independently O, S, Se or NH; and Z is a chain, 1-5 atoms in length; 0 to 8 hydrogens of the compound alone or taken together, may be replaced an alkyl, alkylidine, aryl, aralkyl, or an alkyl, aryl or aralkyl substituted with one or more radicals of functional groups; 1 to 4 of the aromatic carbon atoms may be replaced by nitrogen atoms; and 0 to 1 hydrogens may be replaced by a specific binding pair member or fluorescent group.

L6 ANSWER 79 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 96:41081 USPATFULL
TI Method for detection of specific nucleic acid sequences
IN Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Goodman, Thomas C., Mountain View, CA, United States
Stull, Paul D., Mountain View, CA, United States
PA Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5516641 19960514
AI US 1995-401660 19950310 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-200373, filed on 18 Feb 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-993156, filed on 18 Dec 1992 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-236967, filed on 25 Aug 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 5185243
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.

LREP Leitereg, Theodore J., Kaku, Janet K., Bosse, Mark L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1508
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A kit is disclosed for a method for detecting the presence of a target polynucleotide sequence. The kit comprises a first polynucleotide sequence and a second polynucleotide sequence complementary to non-contiguous portions of a target polynucleotide sequence, which first and second sequences are covalently attached when they are hybridized to the target sequence. The presence of the covalently attached first and second sequences is related to the presence of the target polynucleotide sequence. The invention may be applied to target polynucleotide sequences in DNA or RNA. Specific target polynucleotide sequences of interest will frequently be characteristic of particular microorganisms, viruses, viroids, or genetic characteristics, including genetic abnormalities.

L6 ANSWER 80 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 96:31728 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid amplification using single primer
IN Rose, Samuel, 3401 Hillview Ave., P.O. Box 10850, Palo Alto, CA, United States 94303
Goodman, Thomas C., 3401 Hillview Ave., P.O. Box 10850, Palo Alto, CA, United States 94303
Western, Linda M., 3401 Hillview Ave., P.O. Box 10850, Palo Alto, CA, United States 94303
Becker, Martin, 3401 Hillview Ave., P.O. Box 10850, Palo Alto, CA, United States 94303
Ullman, Edwin F., 3401 Hillview Ave., P.O. Box 10850, Palo Alto, CA, United States 94303
PI US 5508178 19960416
AI US 1994-194140 19940209 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-892412, filed on 1 Jun 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-299282, filed on 19 Jan 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Marschel, Ardin H.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1860
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for determining the presence of a polynucleotide analyte in a sample suspected of containing the analyte. The method comprises (a) forming as a result of the presence of an analyte a single stranded polynucleotide comprising a target polynucleotide binding sequence flanked by first and second polynucleotide sequences that differ from the sequence of the analyte or a sequence complementary to the analyte sequence, (b) forming multiple copies of the single stranded polynucleotide, and (c) detecting the single stranded polynucleotide. Also disclosed is a method of producing at least one copy of a single stranded polynucleotide. The method comprises (a) forming in the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and template dependent polynucleotide polymerase an extension of a polynucleotide primer at least the 3'-end of which has at least a 10 base sequence hybridizable with a second sequence flanking the 3'-end of the single stranded polynucleotide, the second sequence being partially or fully

complementary with at least a 10 base first sequence flanking the 5' end of the single stranded polynucleotide, (b) dissociating the extended polynucleotide primer and the single stranded polynucleotide, (c) repeating step a and (d) dissociating the extended polynucleotide primer and the copy of the single stranded polynucleotide.

L6 ANSWER 81 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 96:27116 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant mycobacterial ***vaccine***
IN Bloom, Barry R., Hastings on Hudson, NY, United States
Davis, Ronald W., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Jacobs, Jr., William R., Bronx, NY, United States
Young, Richard A., Winchester, MA, United States
Husson, Robert N., Takoma Park, MD, United States
PA Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford, Jr. University, Stanford, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5504005 19960402
AI US 1989-361944 19890605 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-223089, filed on 22 Jul 1988, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1988-216390, filed on 7 Jul 1988, now abandoned , each which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-163546, filed on 3 Mar 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-20451, filed on 2 Mar 1987, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Stone, Jacqueline; Assistant Examiner: LeGuyader, J.
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 23 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2391
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Recombinant mycobacterial ***vaccine*** vehicles capable of expressing DNA of interest which encodes at least one protein antigen for at least one pathogen against which an immune response is desired and which can be incorporated into the mycobacteria or stably integrated into the mycobacterial genome. The ***vaccine*** vehicles are useful for administration to mammalian hosts for purposes of immunization. A recombinant vector which replicates in E. coli but not in mycobacteria is also disclosed. The recombinant vector includes 1) a mycobacterial gene or portions thereof, necessary for recombination with homologous sequences in the genome of mycobacteria transformed with the recombinant plasmid; 2) all or a portion of a gene which encodes a polypeptide or protein whose expression is desired in mycobacteria transformed with the recombinant plasmid; 3) DNA sequences necessary for replication and selection in E. coli; and 4) DNA sequences necessary for selection in mycobacteria (e.g., drug resistance). The present invention also relates to two types of recombinant vectors useful in introducing DNA of interest into mycobacteria, where it is expressed. One type of vector is a recombinant phasmid capable of replicating as a plasmid in E. coli and of lysogenizing a mycobacterial host. The other type of vector is a recombinant plasmid which can be introduced into mycobacteria, where it is stably maintained extrachromosomally.

L6 ANSWER 82 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 95:112453 USPATFULL

TI Mycobacteriophage DSGA specific for the mycobacterium tuberculosis complex
IN Pearson, Robert E., Durham, NC, United States
Dickson, Julie A., Raleigh, NC, United States
Hamilton, Paul T., Cary, NC, United States
Little, Michael C., Raleigh, NC, United States
Beyer, Jr., Wayne F., Bahama, NC, United States
PA Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5476768 19951219
AI US 1995-402282 19950310 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Fredman, Jeffrey N.
LREP Fugit, Donna R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 15
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1164
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Mycobacteriophage DS6A has been characterized and found to specifically infect all species of the TB complex, without any detectable infection of mycobacteria species other than those of the TB complex. DNA sequence analysis revealed several potential open reading frames, including one encoding a protein analogous to gp37 of mycobacteriophage L5 and a second encoding a protein with significant homology to the S. coelicolor DNA polymerase .beta. subunit. Based on the DNA sequence analysis, cloning sites can be identified for insertion of reporter genes, making DS6A useful as a reporter phage for specific detection and identification of species of the TB complex.

L6 ANSWER 83 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 95:80216 USPATFULL
TI Diagnostic assay for bacteria based on fragment amplification using insertion sequence location
IN Bricker, Betsy J., Ames, IA, United States
Halling, Shirley M., Ames, IA, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
PI US 5447844 19950905
AI US 1992-998636 19921230 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-670602, filed on 14 Mar 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP Silverstein, M. Howard, Ribando, Curtis P., Fado, John D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 764
AB A diagnostic assay is provided for identifying closely-related strains or species of bacteria which possess common insertion sequence which is present in different positions within the genomic or plasmidic DNA for the different strains or species. A fragment of DNA defined by a site within the insertion sequence and another site outside the insertion sequence is amplified, such as by polymerase chain reaction. By appropriately preselecting a different size fragment to be amplified in each of the candidate organisms, those organisms which are actually present in a biological sample can be positively identified by size of

the amplified fragments.

L6 ANSWER 84 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 95:71247 USPATFULL
TI Method for producing a polynucleotide having an intramolecularly base-paired structure
IN Rose, Samuel, Mountain View, CA, United States
Western, Linda M., Mountain View, CA, United States
PA Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5439793 19950808
AI US 1990-555968 19900719 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 49
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2156
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for forming a single stranded polynucleotide having two segments that are non-contiguous and hybridizable with each other. The method comprises the step of providing in combination (1) a first polynucleotide sequence having a hydroxyl at its 3'-end, (2) a second polynucleotide sequence having a hydroxyl or phosphate group at its 5'-end, and (3) a ligase, wherein at least ten consecutive bases of one of the sequences can hybridize to the other of the sequences to form a duplex. The duplex is comprised of a non-hybridized single stranded portion of one of the polynucleotide sequences containing one of the ends and at least five bases. The combination is provided under conditions for forming the duplex and ligating the ends within the duplex. The method finds particular application in the detection of polynucleotide analytes.

L6 ANSWER 85 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 95:22820 USPATFULL
TI Amplification method for polynucleotide detection assays
IN Goodman, Thomas C., Mountain View, CA, United States
Becker, Martin, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel, Mountain View, CA, United States
PA Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5397698 19950314
AI US 1993-146297 19931102 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1990-614180, filed on 13 Nov 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5273879 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1987-76807, filed on 23 Jul 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4994368, issued on 19 Feb 1991
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J., Peries, Rohan
CLMN Number of Claims: 42
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1810
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for producing multiple copies of a primary polynucleotide sequence located at the 3' terminus of a polynucleotide. The method comprises (a) forming in the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and template-dependent polynucleotide polymerase an extension of a primary polynucleotide sequence hybridized with a

template sequence of a single stranded pattern polynucleotide comprising two or more template sequences each containing one or more site specific cleavage sequences, (b) cleaving into fragments said extension at cleavable polynucleotide sequences in the presence of means for specifically cleaving said cleavable polynucleotide sequences when said extension is hybridized with said site specific cleavage sequences, (c) dissociating said fragments, (d) hybridizing said fragments with single stranded pattern polynucleotide, and repeating steps (a)-(d). Steps (a)-(d) may be conducted simultaneously or wholly or partially sequentially. The method may be applied in the detection of a polynucleotide analyte in a sample suspected of containing such analyte to facilitate such detection. Also disclosed are compositions for conducting the method of the invention.

L6 ANSWER 86 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 94:73204 USPATFULL
TI Assay method utilizing photoactivated chemiluminescent label
IN Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Kirakossian, Hrair, San Jose, CA, United States
Pease, John S., Los Altos, CA, United States
Daniloff, Yuri, Mountain View, CA, United States
Wagner, Daniel B., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
PA Snytex (U.S.A.) Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5340716 19940823
AI US 1991-718490 19910620 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Schmickel, David
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 86
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2698
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are disclosed for determining an analyte in a medium suspected of containing the analyte. One method comprises providing (1) a medium suspected of containing the analyte, (2) a label reagent comprising a first specific binding pair (sbp) member associated with a photochemically activatable chemiluminescent compound wherein the first sbp member is capable of binding to the analyte or to a second sbp member to form a complex related to the presence of the analyte. The method further comprises photochemically activating the chemiluminescent compound. The amount of luminescence generated by the chemiluminescent compound is detected. The amount thereof is related to the amount of analyte in the medium. Compositions and kits are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 87 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 93:108981 USPATFULL
TI Amplification method for polynucleotide assays
IN Goodman, Thomas C., Mountain View, CA, United States
Becker, Martin, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel, Mountain View, CA, United States
PA Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5273879 19931228
AI US 1990-614180 19901113 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1987-76807, filed on 23 Jul 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4994368
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.

LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1539
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A Kit is disclosed for a method for producing multiple copies of a primary polynucleotide sequence located at the 3' terminus of a polynucleotide. The method comprises (a) forming in the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and template-dependent polynucleotide polymerase an extension of a primary polynucleotide sequence hybridized with a template sequence of a single stranded pattern polynucleotide comprising two or more template sequences each containing one or more site specific cleavage sequences, (b) cleaving into fragments said extension at cleavable polynucleotide sequences in the presence of means for specifically cleaving said cleavable polynucleotide sequences when said extension is hybridized with said site specific cleavage sequences, (c) dissociating said fragments, (d) hybridizing said fragments with single stranded pattern polynucleotide, and repeating steps (a)-(d). Steps (a)-(d) may be conducted simultaneously or wholly or partially sequentially. The method may be applied in the detection of a polynucleotide analyte in a sample suspected of containing such analyte to facilitate such detection. Also disclosed are compositions for conducting the method of the invention.

L6 ANSWER 88 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 93:54639 USPATFULL
TI Diagnostics for mycobacteria in public health, medical, and veterinary practice
IN McFadden, John-Jo, London, England
Hermon-Taylor, John, London, England
PA Bioscience International, Inc., Boston, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5225324 19930706
AI US 1992-869886 19920414 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-185113, filed on 22 Apr 1988, now abandoned
PRAI GB 1987-9803 19870424
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moskowitz, Margaret; Assistant Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP Reed & Robins
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 2
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 789
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a family of DNA insertion sequences (ISMY) of mycobacterial origin and other DNA probes which may be used a probes in assay methods for the identification of mycobacteria and the differentiation between closely related mycobacterial strains and species. In one method the probes are used to distinguish pathogenic M. ***paratuberculosis*** from M. avium, which finds an application in the diagnosis of Crohn's disease in humans and Johne's disease in animals. The use of ISMY, and of proteins and peptides encoded by ISMY, in ***vaccines*** , pharmaceutical preparations and diagnostic test kits is also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 89 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 93:10428 USPATFULL

TI Method for detection of specific nucleic acid sequences
IN Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Goodman, Thomas C., Mountain View, CA, United States
Stull, Paul D., Mountain View, CA, United States
PA Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5185243 19930209
AI US 1988-236967 19880825 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Yarbrough, Amelia Burgess; Assistant Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J., Bosse, Mark L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 59
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1690
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for detecting the presence of a target nucleotide sequence in a polynucleotide. The method comprises hybridizing a first nucleotide sequence and a second nucleotide sequence to non-contiguous portions of a target nucleotide sequence, covalently attaching the first and second sequences when they are hybridized to the target sequence, and determining the presence of covalently attached first and second sequences. The presence of the covalently attached first and second sequences is related to the presence of the target nucleotide sequence. The invention may be applied to target nucleotide sequences in DNA or RNA. Specific target nucleotide sequences of interest will frequently be characteristic of particular microorganisms, viruses, viroids, or genetic characteristics, including genetic abnormalities.

L6 ANSWER 90 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 91:15075 USPATFULL
TI Amplification method for polynucleotide assays
IN Goodman, Thomas C., Mountain View, CA, United States
Becker, Martin, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Rose, Samuel, Mountain View, CA, United States
PA Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4994368 19910219
AI US 1987-76807 19870723 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP Leitereg, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 68
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1947
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for producing multiple copies of a primary polynucleotide sequence located at the 3' terminus of a polynucleotide. The method comprises (a) forming in the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and template-dependent polynucleotide polymerase an extension of a primary polynucleotide sequence hybridized with a template sequence of a single stranded pattern polynucleotide comprising two or more template sequences each containing one or more site specific cleavage sequences, (b) cleaving into fragments said extension at cleavable polynucleotide sequences in the presence of means for specifically cleaving said cleavable polynucleotide sequences when said extension is hybridized with said site specific cleavage sequences, (c)

dissociating said fragments, (d) hybridizing said fragments with single stranded pattern polynucleotide, and repeating steps (a)-(d). Steps (a)-(d) may be conducted simultaneously or wholly or partially sequentially. The method may be applied in the detection of a polynucleotide analyte in a sample suspected of containing such analyte to facilitate such detection. Also disclosed are compositions for conducting the method of the invention.

L6 ANSWER 91 OF 94 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:222816 CAPLUS
DN 114:222816
TI Expression system for actinomycetes and related organisms
IN Radford, Anthony John; Wood, Paul Richard
PA Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Australia
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9010701	A1	19900920	WO 1990-AU89	19900305
W: AU, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 9052626	A1	19901009	AU 1990-52626	19900305
AU 627011	B2	19920813		
EP 486495	A1	19920527	EP 1990-904182	19900305
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				

PRAI AU 1989-3099 19890308
WO 1990-AU89 19900305
AB An expression system for actinomycetes such as Mycobacterium comprises the promoter region of the gene MPB70, the origin of replication, and markers is prepd. for gene expression in these organisms. The system has an application in the expression of ***mutant*** alleles of the gene MPB70 for use of the gene products in ***vaccines*** . The MPB70 gene was cloned from Mycobacterium bovis AN5. The DNA sequence, promoter region, and signal sequences were detd. Expression of the MPB70 gene in M. smegmatis was also demonstrated.

L6 ANSWER 92 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 88:32582 USPATFULL
TI Lipopolysaccharide and process for preparation thereof
IN Kobatake, Hiroshi, Kyoto, Japan
Suekane, Takahiro, Ibaragi, Japan
Kumagai, Kazuhiro, Kyoto, Japan
Ohya, Osamu, Nishinomiya, Japan
PA Maruyama, Chisato, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. individual)
Zeria Shinyaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4746511 19880524
AI US 1986-889957 19860728 (6)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1984-585418, filed on 2 Mar 1984, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1983-35621 19830304
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wiseman, Thomas G.; Assistant Examiner: Peet, Richard C.
LREP Scrivener and Clarke
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 848
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A lipopolysaccharide characterized by a polysaccharide portion composed of D-arabinose and D-mannose in a 1:3/4 ration and 37 to 47% of a fatty acid portion having 14-19 carbon atoms bonded to the polysaccharide through an ester linkage. This lipopolysaccharide has physiological activities such as antitumor activity, immunizing activity, cell juvenescent activity, phagocyte activating activity, and infection preventing activity.

This lipopolysaccharide is prepared by culturing a Mycobacterium or a Propionibacterium and extracting the lipopolysaccharide from the culture with a non-ionic surface active agent and purifying the extract with a molecular sieve.

L6 ANSWER 93 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 83104142 EMBASE
DN 1983104142
TI [Diphtheria bacillus-like organisms related to leprosy bacilli].
A PROPOS DES GERMES DIPHTERIMORPHES LIES AUX BACILLES LEPREUX.
AU Mazet G.
CS France
SO Acta Leprologica, (1982) No. 89/- (43-48).
CODEN: ALEPA8
CY Switzerland
DT Journal
FS 051 Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases
004 Microbiology
013 Dermatology and Venereology
LA French
SL English
AB It seems that through simple means of culture, one may obtain the ***mutation*** or more exactly the regression of the mycobacteria (BK, BCG, etc.) into a germ difficult to classify in taxonomy, placed nearer to the mycobacteria than to the corynebacteria. Arising from a cessation of maturation of the cyanophil substance, this bacterium may be considered as 'Progenitor' ancestor (the right terms used by V. Livingston) of the various species of mycobacteria (BK, Hansen's bacillus, phleum bacillus, etc.). Some ones among the mycobacterioses of Penso (ex ***paratuberculosis*** of Calmette) are perhaps only corynebacilloses for a part of their pathogenic and anatomo-pathologic. This bacterium, that we call C.c.x. 'unknown common Corynebacterium', can be an ubiquitous saprophyte or a dangerous pathogen by itself or thorugh its phage. From the immunological point of view it seems interesting to make from this organism a ***vaccine*** at once antimycobacterial and anticancerous: the lytic action of our C.c.x. versus the acid-fast bacilli must not be forgotten. We already wonder whether the BCG therapy, which is so beneficial against leukemia and some cancers, is not actually an unknown corynetherapy. The fact that the ***mutation*** may happen 'in vivo' is not demonstrable since we obtained a culture of C.c.x. each time we have tested any pure tuberculous product, either human or animal (pus, pleural, ascitic, cerebrospinal fluids, etc.). The Corynebacterium would stick to the BK like its shadow. It must be added that the peculiar lytic action of C.c.x. versus the acid-fast bacilli is worth being kept in mind: it may be of a real interest from the point of view of general immunology.

L6 ANSWER 94 OF 94 USPATFULL
AN 80:56609 USPATFULL
TI Reagents and method employing channeling
IN Maggio, Edward T., Redwood City, CA, United States

Wife, Richard L., Sittingbourne, England
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PA Syva Company, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4233402 19801111
AI US 1978-893650 19780405 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Warden, Robert J.
LREP Rowland, Bertram I.
CLMN Number of Claims: 44
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1842
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Method and compositions are provided for chemical analysis of an analyte which is a member of a specific binding pair of organic substances consisting of ligand and ligand receptor (antiligand). The method involves bringing together the following reagents with the analyte in an aqueous assay medium under mild conditions.

The first reagent is a conjugate of a member of the specific binding pair with a chemical entity which provides a means for chemically changing the concentration of a compound which acts as a signal mediator. The second reagent is the signal mediator precursor. The third reagent is a conjugate of a member of the specific binding pair with a component of a signal producing system of which system the signal mediator is a member.

The amount of signal which can be detected is affected by the local concentration of the signal mediator. By bringing the reagents together in the presence of analyte, where the signal mediator concentration changing means is brought together in a microenvironment with the conjugated signal producing system component, localized concentrations of the signal mediator can be created which differ from the gross concentration of the signal mediator in the assay medium. The degree to which the signal mediator concentration changing means is in close proximity to the signal producing means in a microenvironment will affect the observed signal. By appropriate choice of the two conjugates in conjunction with the analyte, the observed signal can be related to the amount of analyte in the medium.

Novel conjugates are provided, as well as combinations of conjugates in specific proportions to substantially optimize the assay sensitivity. The combinations are provided as kits, where ancillary reagents can also be included, so as to simplify the combination of reagents, as well as provide for more accurate measurements and relative proportions of reagents.